WEEKLY EDITION
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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER

OLD SERIES—VOL. LXV—NO 3,342

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1900.

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ANTRIM (N. H.) SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

ANTRIM, N. H., June 25, 1892.

Monumental Bronze Co., Bridgeport, Conn.,

MESSRS.—The Soldiers' Monument erected for us this day by your agent, Mr. A. F. Baxter, not only fulfills the contract in every particular, but in g ne al appearance exceeds our expectation. If any one des res to see a fine specimen of monumental work you need not hesitate to refer them to us

Respectfully yours,
LEANDER EMERY,
Adjutant of Ephriam Weston Post 87, G. A. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 25th, 1900.

MR. J. M LAMB,

DEAR SIR:

I have examined the monument that you erected at my mother's grave. We are all well pleased with it in every respect. The color of material is superior to anything that I have seen. The inscription and design are as good as could be desired.

Respectfully yours,
J. W. MCNEILL.

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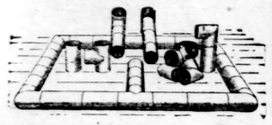

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Mention this paper. Madison Park, PHILA., PA.

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There is no kind of pain or ache, internal or external, that Pain-Killer will not relieve.
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GEO. ALLEN, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

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C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Unique Production.

We have received from our accomplished townsman, Mr. Duncan Rose, who is its author, publisher and printer, a pamphlet of thirteen pages entitled "Natural Beauties of Fayetteville and Vicinity. Photographs in Turquoise, arranged by Duncan Rose, Fayetteville, N. C."

Too much praise cannot be given to the text of this little book, which is elegantly written and filled with information calculated to make us view our native land with more loving eyes than ever. It is in the form of prose, but constantly reminds one of the poetry of Timrod's exquisite "Katie."

There are twelve illustrations, chiefly of water scenes in the neighborhood of Fayetteville. These are the Arrangements in Turquoise of which the title speaks. They are from photographs by Messrs. Boone, the photographer, and H. R. Horne. They are reproduced in blue by a process that, we judge, is something like photogravure. They are of Lakewood; McNeill's pond; Glenville; the Cape Fear, above Fayetteville; Cross Creek; Bonnie Doon; the tangle of the Bottom Lands; the Pine Forest; &c. A bit of the text is printed beneath each illustration—for example: "Ah, the charm, the witchery of these tarns in the piney-woodland;" "These mirror-placid lakes;" "The Southern pines girdling the lakes that nestle in the bosom of the sandhills;" "A Nature's looking-glass that reflects her beauty back to heaven;" "Such a curious stream as this Cross Creek;" "The clank of the gang-saw and the chopping of the tree-boxer are heard no more along their shores;" "And Bonnie Doon, once the fairest of them all;" "Lodges and pleasure seats upon their hillsides;" "A bare and treeless country is one accursed," but here, besides the ever-reproducing forest, "flowering shrubs and herbs are everywhere;" &c.

In the old times, before the accursed war, the firm of E. J. Hale & Sons used to take up all manner of writings by home-bred authors that told of the wealth and beauty of our native Carolina and the deeds of her sons, without stopping to count the cost. The most ambitious of these works was the splendid two volume edition of Hawks's History, upon which they lost a large amount. This outcome was never a matter of regret to them, however, for the publication set the minds of North Carolinians in a direction which has been of inestimable value to the State, eventuating in the collection and publication of the Colonial Records, one of the noblest series of books ever produced in America. But the hostile criticisms which were showered upon both author and publishers, in some quarters, were so discouraging to Dr. Hawks that he stopped in the middle of his work, and the State lost the further benefit of his splendid editing of the creditable facts which he had so laboriously and lovingly exhumed from the government archives in London and elsewhere.

We didn't mean to make such a long digression as we have done in respect to Hawks's History, but were tempted to refer to a curious trait of North Carolinians, as so notably exhibited in their treatment of that great work, which has doubtless had much to do with the "dispersion abroad" of so many of our most enterprising and patriotic sons, and to follow this up with the assurance to Mr. Rose that nothing but the want of means prevents the successors of E. J. Hale & Sons from presenting to the world a volume *de luxe* of his collected writings—so full are they of love for our native land, so fortified with the philosophy of his trained intellect, and so happily adorned by the poetic afflatus which inspires him.

Talking Up Your Town.

The Danville Reporter says that the best service the citizens of a town can do is to talk its interests and to act consistently therewith. The most enterprising cities and towns of the South and the whole country are those whose citizens are most loyal to it, everywhere and all the time, and most public spirited. When the people are proud of their town, enthusiastic over its achievements and advantages and hopeful for its future, the stranger at once puts that down as a live town. If he is seeking a place to invest and locate it is in such a town that he hangs up his hat and unpacks his trunk. If the inhabitants of a town have an unshakable faith in its desirability as a place of residence and in its future growth and development, they impress the stranger favorably. On the contrary, when he finds men running down their own town, finding fault with it and publicly criticising or apologizing for it the stranger's faith finds no inspiration. If a town has anything to commend it, the people who reside and have their all invested there, and who expect to live and die and be buried therein should not be ashamed to show their love for and loyalty to it. Every citizen should be an optimist so far as his own town is concerned, at least. A pessimist is but a croaker, a prophet of evil who casts a shadow wherever he goes, and to the extent of his ability chills the enthusiasm of others. He probably hopes to gain a reputation for superior wisdom by sneering at his own town, when as a matter of fact he merely arouses the contempt of strangers. One's town may not be the largest in the country nor in the State, and it is unreasonable to expect it to contain all that the larger cities offer of comforts and entertainments and public institutions; but, it is one's own town and should command his commendation, and not his condemnation. It is there he gets his living, and it is his duty as well as his own interest to do all he can to promote its prosperity.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS
All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Sermon to Radicals from One Who Has Seen.

Joseph K. Perry, of Sanford, for years a leading Republican in the State writes Chairman Simmons a letter declaring for the franchise amendment and announcing his allegiance to the Democratic party on the negro question. The letter is given herewith:

SANFORD, N. C., April 28, 1900.

Hon F. M. Simmons, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Since the proposed constitutional amendment was submitted by the Legislature of 1899, I have favored the same and wanted to make a public announcement to that effect, but I hesitated to do so.

I have adhered to the Republican principles of protection and sound money since my first vote, but it has come to the parting of the ways with me. I was elected chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Moore county two years ago and held that position until recently, when I resigned it. Now I pledge myself that I will support no candidate, State, county or otherwise, that submits himself to any convention in which the negro has a voice or vote. I have decided that we have but one party in our State that has a fixed platform and principles, and that party is the Democratic party; that all the alliances between the Republican and Populist parties of our State and the surrender of political principles are solely for the sake of office. Don't we all know that Republican and Populist principles are as far apart as the east is from the west and that when fusion is brought about, except upon the basis of principle, it destroys all principle of both parties to it. I cannot and will not support any such principleless combination. When we think of the Second Congressional district of our State now represented in Congress by a negro, it should cause us to hide our heads in shame. Where are the farmers, merchants, doctors and lawyers of ability, culture and character? What party is responsible for passing them by and putting a negro up to represent this district? Who is responsible for this negro Congressman? Is it to be supposed that men will submit to this? Is it to be supposed that white men will continue in power a party that does this? Can a party that does this in one district in the State with straight face ask white men to support it and sustain it anywhere else in the State? What party is responsible for the negro Senator and the negro members of the House of Representatives that one who visited our last Legislature saw at Raleigh? These negroes were elected as candidates of the Republican party to represent white men as well as black men. One of them represented the good white people of Warren county, the home of the immortal Macon; and one represented the white people of Craven county, the home of Gaston and Manly. Think of these negro Senators and negro Representatives sitting in the halls of our Legislature representing our white men and mothers, wives and daughters of white men. Shame upon the party that nominated and elected these negroes and shame upon the good Old North State, and its white people people if it is allowed again.

Let me ask of my white Republican friends when they go to Raleigh to stop in at the public building, go up into the office of the Internal Revenue Collector, in charge of Mr. Duncan, one of Senator Pritchard's appointees; in there they will find the negro Jim Young and the negro Jim Sheppard, holding clerkships, with desks in the same room with white men. These white Republicans must either work in the same rooms with these negro officeholders upon terms of practical equality, or they must give up their jobs. This is what Republicanism in North Carolina means. What white man with proper self-respect can continue to support the party that brings about such conditions as this? We have gone far enough in this negro business. It becomes every white man to arouse himself and for the sake of his children to see that we go no further. If there ever was a time when men should rise above party, that time is now.

Some one asks what we will do with the negro. I answer this: Remove him from politics and only allow those to vote who show sufficient ability, character, and qualification. We are willing to help the negro to acquire character, comfortable homes, remunerative employment; we are willing to help him educate his children; we are willing to tax ourselves to take care of his poor and afflicted and unfortunate; and, as he acquires sufficient knowledge to cast an intelligent and independent vote, for him to vote, but he must take his place and keep his place. We will not now or at any time have him to rule over us.

I am with the Democratic party for the amendment. I wish to see it ratified, but the friends of the amendment must be at work, for its opponents are resorting to every device, both honorable and dishonorable, to secure its defeat, and to regain control of the State.

Sincerely,
JOSEPH K. PERRY.

Much has been said about the Cuban banditti, but it turns out that the highway robbers are in the United States postal service, wittily observes the Wilson News.

ECZEMA, ITCHING HUMORS, PIMPLES CURED BY B B. B.

Bottle Free to Sufferers.

Does your skin Itch and Burn? Distressing Eruptions on the Skin so you feel ashamed to be seen in company? Do scabs and Scales form on the Skin, Hair or Scalp? Have you Eczema? Skin Sore and Cracked? Rash form on the Skin? Prickling Pain in the Skin? Boils? Pimples? Bone Pains? Swollen Joints? Falling Hair? All Run Down? Skin Pale? Old Sores? Eating Sores? Ulcers? All these are symptoms of Eczema and Impurities and Poisons in the Blood. To cure to stay cured take B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) which makes the blood pure and rich. B. B. B. will cause the sores to heal, itching of eczema to stop forever, the skin to become clear and the breath sweet. B. B. B. is just the remedy you have been looking for. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Our readers are advised to try B. B. B. For sale by druggists at $1 per large bottle; six large bottles (full treatment) $5. Complete directions with each bottle. So sufferers may test it, a trial bottle given away. Write for it. Address BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga. Describe your trouble and Free personal medical advice given.

RALEIGH LETTER.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Adjourned Meeting of General Assembly Only Three Weeks Off.

Every Member Should Attend—Several Important Matters Demand Attention—Free Entertainment For Those Who Require It—Suggestions that Russell Might Be Induced to Call Extra Session and Thus Settle Financial Dilemma—He Wants Revenge—Late News Notes.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 15, 1900.

The time set for the reassembling of the Legislature of 1899 in adjourned session is only three weeks off, and yet very little has been said or published anent this important event.

At the time the extra session was decided upon, and again lately, a few have expressed the opinion or fear that there will be a "slim attendance," as the members will not only not receive pay for their services while here, but will be put to the expense of maintaining themselves during the session.

I don't believe it; I cannot subscribe to such a selfish view.

Again, it is argued that many may think that because it is necessary for only a quorum to attend (that is to say, 61 representatives and 26 senators) in order to attend to the business in hand, a considerable number may absent themselves on that account.

This is a false premise, and such a conclusion would be very unfortunate for the party—and I do not believe a single patriotic member of the General Assembly can conscientiously entertain it.

EVERY DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATOR SHOULD BE PRESENT.

It is highly important that every Democratic member of the General Assembly should attend the adjourned or extra session of the Legislature. The reasons are too obvious to necessitate a detailed statement of them.

In the first place several extremely important questions are likely to be considered; on some of them the party may be divided as to the *modus operandi* of accomplishing certain desired results, and it is highly necessary that the body and the party should have the benefit of the opinions and wisdom and action of the representatives of all sections of the State and every county in the Commonwealth.

The text of the pending Constitutional Amendment will come up for consideration; some think there should be certain additions made thereto and possibly the elimination or change of other passages. To reach the right conclusion as to these matters it is very desirable that the counsel of every Democratic legislator should be available and the conference or caucus should be participated in by them all—for, I take it, there is none so capable of giving good advice as to the existing conditions and future prospects and of stating the views and desires of the voters as these legislators themselves, fresh from the people they represent.

THOSE DESIRING IT MAY BE ENTERTAINED FREE.

Other matters of importance demand action at the coming session, as it will be too late to attend to them next winter.

For instance, I have heard many representative and staunch Democrats, who have the best interests of the party at heart, say that provision should be made for holding the Senatorial primary, ordered so overwhelmingly and with such unanimity by the recent State convention; that it should be "legalized" just as its successors are certain to be by the next Legislature, and as the party platform demands; that provision for the appointment and compensation of the poll holders should be made, and the other necessary details attended to by the proper authority, which is the General Assembly.

There are several other matters, not only of party import, but affecting the weal and prosperity of the State and our people, which demand attention at this particular time which may be considered and acted upon.

All of these can be disposed of in a few days, however, and it is not at all likely that the session will last longer than a week or two.

Now, as to the expenses incurred by members—I think it can confidently be stated that any member, whose financial condition is such that he feels he cannot readily meet them (and they would not be large), will be cared for and entertained while here by citizens free of cost to him, and when this arrangement is not perfected provision will be made by the party with boarding houses to the same end. It is not thought that many cases of this character will be met with, however.

I myself know of several gentlemen who have expressed a willingness to entertain one or more members at their private homes, should it be necessary. These facts are mentioned, not because it is believed there are many (possibly none) who would require or expect free entertainment, but simply to assure them, if any such there be, that the way will be open to them to accept the hospitality of citizens, with entire self respect, if they are unfortunate in their financial condition at the present time. Indeed the question of offering free entertainment to all legislators, by the citizens of Raleigh, has been mooted, and many would join in a movement for opening the doors of their private homes to those gentlemen if circumstances demanded it, or if it should be thought desirable in a general way.

ANOTHER PLAN OF MEETING EXPENSES.

What is said above applies, of course, only to the representatives of those counties where no local provision is made for meeting their expenses.

I learn that several counties (through the county executive committees) have already arranged to meet all the actual expenses of their representatives, including railroad fare. Others will probably follow this plan also, which, it must be added, is a good one—probably the best one, if all would attend to it.

The legislators give their time and labor free and ought not to be compelled to defray the other expenses unless entirely willing and able to do so.

WOULD RUSSELL DARE TO DO IT?

I said to a prominent Democrat today: Why not arrange to have Gov. Russell call the Legislature in extraordinary session—say on Thursday following the day of the assembling of the "adjourned" session? Then all this trouble anent expenses would be bridged over.

"Would he dare do it, do you think?" replied my friend.

Yes, sir; if he "took a notion" that way. I know Governor Russell pretty well personally, and I think he would dare do most anything unusual and unexpected, in a political sense. He is full of bull-headed courage. I believe he intends to vote for the amendment. He wants revenge on Pritchard (the anti amendment leader), and other Republicans who snubbed him at the recent Convention. He might embrace this opportunity to secure it.

Suppose we try him!

LATE NEWS NOTES.

Representatives of the Department of Justice at Washington have been here several days investigating the State penitentiary management on account of fresh complaints preferred by representatives of Federal prisoners, one of whom (a negro) was killed by Warden Green a few days ago. This latter incident is not the basis of the investigation, however. A report will be made to the Washington authorities this week.

The executive committee of the Second Congressional District has refused to postpone the Democratic Convention called for May 24th at Goldsboro, although advised to do so by Chairman Simmons and other State committeemen. There are five candidates—Don Gilliam, J. W. Grainger, Claude Kitchen, Swift Galloway, F. A. Woodard. A lively fight is anticipated.

Grand Secretary John C. Drewry, of Raleigh, informs me that there are now 314 Masonic lodges in North Carolina, a new lodge for every month having been organized so far this year, and that this old and admirable Order was never in better condition.

The "Proximity" cotton mill at Greensboro has been closed down for a week on account of a "lock out" of the 500 operatives in anticipation of a strike for higher wages. Strikes and lockouts are unusual in North Carolina, and this one is said to result from the recent "organization" of the operatives into a "labor union"—the case usual in the North.

LLEWXAM.

Three Months More of Fighting.

Spenser Wilkinson, the well-known war critic, of London, in an article on "How Long Will the Boer War Last?" which will appear in the forthcoming edition of Leslie's Weekly, says:

"In the summer of 1861 there were probably few men in or out of the United States who foresaw that the War of Secession would last four years; it any held that opinion he gained little credence for it at the time. In June, 1866, only those who had special opportunities of knowing the condition of the Prussian army foresaw that the Austrian Empire would be suing for peace within six weeks of the outbreak of the then pending hostilities.

"The duration of a war depends partly upon the nature of the country in which it is waged, but much more upon the relative resources of the two belligerents and the energy and determination which each of them throws into it. The last named is probably the most important factor.

"I have from the beginning expected that the Boers would make a desperate fight. According to their view the cause for which they are in arms is that of their independence, or their national existence, and for that cause every community will fight harder and longer than for any other.

"Great Britain is fighting for the unity of her Empire and for the moral existence of the British nation. It is a cause which appeals less directly to the intelligence of the masses than that of independence. The disproportion between the resources of the British Empire and those of the Boer republics is so great that neither the British Government nor the constituencies by whose tone it is accustomed to guide itself are able to realize the importance of extreme exertions to bring the war speedily to an end.

"In the present case the British Government, the group of politicians in charge of the nation's affairs, is not yet more than half awake. If the provision hitherto made for the conduct of the war should prove insufficient there would be considerable delay before fresh exertions by way of preparation would produce a visible result.

"I hardly expect the resistance of the Boer armies in the field to be prolonged much more than three months, but I should not be surprised if the effective occupation of the whole country raquired a further six months of continuous effort.

"There are now under the command of Lord Roberts altogether 190,000 men. Even if the most liberal deductions be made for casualties of all sorts, for invalids, for garrisons left on the communications and for troops stationed in the districts lately disaffected; and if we allow that there may be in Natal 40,000 to supply a field force of 30,000 there is still abundant material for Lord Roberts to attack the Boers with a force outnumbering their whole army.

"On the lowest estimate of what the British commander in Natal can do he must hold fast a respectable fraction of the Boer forces. The remainder cannot, without great danger, fight a pitched battle against Lord Roberts, for in that case his attack will certainly envelop them and involve them in disaster. At the best they can only delay him and harass his communications."

Remember 1894.

Greenville Reflector.

A word of warning to the Democrats of Pitt county, who are just on the eve of nominating a county ticket would not be out of place. We hear some say that "it matters not who is put on the ticket this year, they will be elected." Better not be too sure of that! There is danger of a great mistake along this line. Not the man who makes the most noise and does the most wire-pulling to get delegates in the convention always makes the best run in the field. There are men who could be put on the ticket who would lose votes for the ticket and for the amendment as well. There are men who could be nominated who would cause the party to have to fight over again the battles of four and six years ago, with a danger of meeting the same result.

Don't be too confident in this matter. Don't think that anybody you nominate can be elected just because he is on the ticket. Put the best men on the ticket, men whose Democracy is above question and who place the interests of our party above their own ambition.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen, sweating feet, ingrowing nails blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

SPONSORS AND MAIDS.

Fair Daughters of Carolina Who Will Grace the Louisville Reunion.

Headquarters N. C. Division,
United Confederate Veterans,
Durham, N. C., May 10, 1900.

The appointment of sponsor, chief maid of honor, and maids of honor to represent the North Carolina Division, United Confederate Veterans, at the approaching reunion of the association at Louisville, Ky., which is likely to be the greatest in its history, is hereby announced for the information of the command:

Sponsor—Miss Esther Ransom, Weldon.

Chief Maid of Honor—Miss Mattie Philips, Tarboro.

Maids of Honor—Misses Willie E. Ray, Asheville; Mary MacRae, Chapel Hill; Alice Jones, Mary Maxwell, Mary Oates, Charlotte; Margaret Cannon, Elizabeth Gibson, Emily Gibson, Concord; Pearl Duke, Etta Heartt, Lizzie Morehead, Lizzie Taylor, Mabel Tomlinson, Durham; Mary Pruden, Edenton; May Wood, Bessie Morgan, Elizabeth City; Kate Broadfoot, Ellen H. Underwood, Fayetteville; Annie B. Borden, Goldsboro; Lizzie Dick, Lottie Peyton, Greensboro; Theodora B. Grimes, Grimesland; Alice M. Cheek, Ethel Dorsey, Mary F. Hufham, Bessie F. Shaw, Henderson; Alice Collins, Hillsboro; Annie Peebles, Jackson; Emily H. Kenan, Kenansville; Sadie D. Jones, Lenoir; Annie Cooper, Murphy; Isabelle Bryan, Ethel Hughes, Annie S. Stevenson, New Bern; Susan Graham, Fannie Landis, Bettie Gregory, Oxford; Jane Andrews, Susan G. Clark, Carrie Furman, Lilly Gray, Annie D. Hinsdale, Florence Jones, Mary Jones, Mary L. Sherrill, Raleigh; Mary Boyd, Reidsville; Maggie Long, Roxboro; May W. Boyden, Jennie M. Rankin, Salisbury; Sadie Lewis, Lorena Long, Statesville; Ethel Marshall, Wadesboro; Malissa Morton, Lucile Nicholson, Washington; Annie D. Howell, Waynesville; Sue Hall, Sarah Kenan, Maud M. Kingsbury, Mary Meares, Fannie Taylor, Jennie Wood, Wilmington; Caro Buxton, Mamie Gray, Winston.

Each of these ladies is requested promptly to mail to Adjutant General George Moorman, 824 Commerce street, New Orleans, four photographs and five brief sketches of herself.

Division headquarters will leave Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, May 28th, at 3:50 p. m. on Southern Railway, in special Pullman cars, via Salisbury and Asheville through to Louisville. Those desiring berths in this service will please notify Mr. R. L. Lindsey, Durham, N. C., on or before the 25th instant. Price of berths, $4 50.

By order of
MAJOR GENERAL, J. S. CARR.
WM. H. S. BURGWYN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Officers and Men Fifth N. C. Cavalry.

We wish to have a meeting in Concord, N. C., June 9th, 1900, anniversary Brandy Station, to prepare together a history of the Fifth North Carolina Cavalry, for publication by Hon. Walter Clark, under authority of the State. Every officer and man of this regiment, now living, will please write immediately to either or both of us saying that he will be here, that we may arrange for his entertainment. Send us your address whether you come or not.

D. B. COLTRANE,
PAUL B. MEANS.

All State papers please copy.

How they Treat Newspapers in South Carolina.

Florence Times.

The management of the Times has been very much gratified by the words of encouragement and offers of financial assistance that have been given on the publication of the notice of the formation of the Times stock company. We are glad to know that the people of Florence are so practically interested in the enterprise. We do not think that the time will be far distant when we will find it to our advantage and to the advantage of the town to branch out still more in our field of influence, when we will be pleased to have the support so generously and cordially offered. We like to stand well at home. The Times has nothing to complain of in the support that it has received in Florence, and that will afford us the lever by which we hope to do some general raising of our interests all through this section of the State.

Free to Inventors.

The experience of C. A. Snow & Co. in obtaining more than 20,000 patents for inventors has enabled them to helpfully answer many questions relating to the protection of intellectual property. This they have done in a pamphlet treating briefly of United States and foreign patents with cost of same, and how to procure them; trade marks, designs, caveats, infringements, decisions in leading patent cases, etc., etc.

This pamphlet will be sent free to anyone writing to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

Out in Kansas

lives a happy wife. She writes: "I have used Mother's Friend before two confinements. The last time I had twins, and was in labor only a few minutes. Suffered very little." The reason why

Mother's Friend

does expectant mothers so much good is because it is an external liniment, to be applied upon the outside, where much of the strain comes. It helps because the pores of the skin readily absorb it, and it comes into direct contact with and is absorbed by the parts involved. Morning sickness is quickly banished, and nervousness is kept completely away. The sense of dread and foreboding is not experienced, even during labor itself. Confinement is short and almost without pain. Recovery is quick and sure. Best of all, Mother's Friend benefits the unborn just as much as the expectant mother, and when the little one comes it will be strong, lusty and healthy.

Druggists sell Mother's Friend for $1 a bottle.

Send for our free book on the subject, finely illustrated.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

THE CUBAN POSTAL SCANDAL.

When the proposition was first advanced that we should hold the Philippines, the OBSERVER was one of the few papers—we believe it was the first—to declare against such a policy. We did this upon the general ground that the Constitution, from which all Federal powers are derived, made no provision for the government of subject States and peoples, and therefore, by its terms, prohibited it; and upon the specific ground that our political system was not favorable to the evolution of an office-holding class capable of withstanding the temptations of power in foreign lands, where the restraints of a democratic environment are lacking. We predicted a second carpet-bag regime, if, unhappily, the experiment should be tried. The justness of our prediction has been demonstrated earlier than we calculated. Our carpet-baggers in Cuba have disgraced the American name.

Referring to the Cuban postal scandel, the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot says:

The Cuban postal code, published elsewhere in to day's Virginian Pilot, throws a flood of light upon the scandal that is just now a stench in the nostrils of decency, a stain upon the pledged faith of the nation and a terrific indictment of those to whom was entrusted power over the lives and fortunes of the Cuban people.

This document was at once a license and an incentive to shameless extravagance and wholesale peculation. Without check or restraint, it turned over to Director Rathbone the entire postal system of the island of Cuba. The document is really unnecessarily long. It might very well have been summed up in a single sentence to Mr. Rathbone: "Take the Cuban postal system and run it to suit yourself." That, evidently, is precisely what Mr. Rathbone has done.

Upon whom, then, rests the ultimate responsibility for the organized thieving that has brought shame and humiliation to Americans? Not upon Neely; not upon Rathbone; not upon those who shared in the plunder. It rests, and must rest, upon those who afforded these men the opportunity they have used so thoroughly.

With open eyes and with the clear warning of a thousand precedents, the administration at Washington entrusted to a knot of mediocre politicians the management of the postal system of a people who were for the time the helpless wards of the nation. The temptation to malfeasance was enormous; the chances of punishment were small; the reward of successful crookedness limited only by the avarice and skill of the culprits. The chances were a hundred to one that what has happened, would happen. To say that the promulgation of such an order was an administrative blunder is to be too courteous. The moral culpability of it was hardly less than that of the men who used the arbitrary power it conferred to fill their pockets with the money of the Cuban people.

The Cuban postal code, referred to by the Virginian-Pilot, was promulgated at Havana on July 21, 1899. Section 1 prescribing the duties of "Director General of Posts," is as follows:

The Director General of Posts of the Island of Cuba, appointed by the Postmaster General of the United States and subject to his authority, shall have control and management of the department of posts.

It shall be his duty to establish such general offices and bureaus and service in connection therewith as in his judgment may be necessary to the proper conduct of the business of said department, and to appoint persons to perform the duties appertaining thereto and to fix their compensation; and he is hereby invested with the power to remove such persons when, in his judgment, the good of said service requires it;

To establish postoffices and discontinue the same when necessary, and appoint and remove postmasters and such other persons whose services may be connected with postoffices as may be necessary to properly conduct the business thereof;

To appoint all other persons employed in the transportation, collection and delivery of the mails, and for the performance of any other duty which, in his judgment, may be required; to fix the compensation of each; and to remove such persons when, in his judgment, such action may be necessary;

To establish and promulgate rules and regulations not inconsistent with the rules and instructions promulgated by the Secretary of War under date of May 11, 1899, to carry into effect the executive orders relating to the military government by the United States in the Island of Cuba, or such amendatory or supplementary orders as may be hereafter issued for said purpose, for the collection and disbursement of the revenues arising in the department of posts of Cuba, and to keep or cause to be kept proper accounts of all such receipts and expenditures;

To enter into contracts or agreements for the transportation of the mails over post roads in said island, and to prescribe such rules and regulations as may, in his judgment, be necessary to the enforcement of such contracts or agreements;

To enter into all such other contracts and agreements as, in his judgment, may be necessary to the proper conduct of the service of said department in all its branches, and to establish and promulgate rules and regulations therefor; and

To prescribe all rules and regulations not inconsistent with existing laws in said island or such laws as may be hereafter enacted or promulgated, as, in his judgment, may be necessary for the management and conduct of the business of said department, and to do all things that may be necessary to give full force and effect to the powers hereby vested in him; and the rules and regulations heretofore adopted and promulgated by him are hereby ratified and continued.

IT SAVED HIS LEG.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered intensely for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it in ten days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Burns, Boils, Pain or Piles it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, druggists.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

Does the Baby Thrive

If not, something must be wrong with its food. If the mother's milk doesn't nourish it, she needs SCOTT'S EMULSION. It supplies the elements of fat required for the baby. If baby is not nourished by its artificial food, then it requires

Scott's Emulsion

Half a teaspoonful three or four times a day in its bottle will have the desired effect. It seems to have a magical effect upon babies and children. A fifty-cent bottle will prove the truth of our statements.

Should be taken in summer as well as winter.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF COUNTY COMMITTEE

County Convention Called for July 4.

An enthusiastic meeting of the County Democratic Executive Committee was held Saturday at Chairman Cook's office. Over 30 members were present. Every precinct was represented except Quewhiffle.

Wednesday, July 4th, was named as the date for the County Convention; Saturday, June 30th, for the Precinct Primaries.

The question of the voting strength of the several precincts was settled by the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved. That this committee do recommend to the County Convention that each voting precinct shall be allowed 10 votes on all questions before the Convention in place of the basis as laid down by the party plan of organization."

As there are 22 precincts, that will give 220 as the full strength of the Convention.

The party was reported in fine shape. Now, let every Democrat buckle on his armor for a fight to the finish for White Supremacy.

Another Chinese Massacre.

By cable to the Observer.

Shanghia, May 19.—The report that the Christian village of Lai Shun, 70 miles from Pekin, with the French mission, has been destroyed by the anti-Foreign society known as Boxers, is confirmed. Seventy-three converts were massacred.

During the Summer Season, cramps come upon us suddenly and remain until the pain is driven away by a dose or two of PAIN KILLER, the celebrated cure for all summer complaints, from simple cramps to the most aggravated forms of cholera morbus or dysentery. No household should be without the Pain Killer. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

An Epidemic of Whooping Cough.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for croup and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure.—John E. Clifford, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

EDWIN R. MacKETHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. McD. Robinson, Notary Public. John G. Shaw.
ROBINSON & SHAW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Offices Donaldson Street.
Practice in all the courts—State and Federal. Special attention given to collection of claims, management of estates and conveyancing.
A member of the firm will always be found at office during office hours. Office hours 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

B.L. HUNTER, D.D.S. THOS. M. HUNTER D.D.S.
DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 29, 1880.

DR. G. B. PATTERSON. DR. J. S. BETTS.
DRS. PATTERSON & BETTS,
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OFFICE: Over Bank of Fayetteville,
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Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....MAY 24, 1900

E. J HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J HALE, Jr., General Business Mang'r

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor, CHARLES B. AYCOCK, of Wayne county.
For Lieutenant-Governor, W. D. TURNER, of Iredell.
For Secretary of State, J. BRYAN GRIMES, of Pitt.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, GENERAL T. F. TOON, of Robeson.
For Treasurer, B. R. LACY, of Wake.
For Auditor, DR. B. F. DIXON, of Cleveland.
For Attorney-General, BOBERT D. GILMER, of Haywood.
For Commissioner of Agriculture, SAMUEL F. PATTERSON, of Caldwell.
For Commissioner of Labor and Printing, H. B. VARNER, of Davidson.
For Chairman of Corporation Commission, FRANKLIN McNEILL, of New Hanover.
For Member Corporation Commission, SAMUEL L. ROGERS.
For Judge of Tenth District, W. B. COUNCIL, of Watauga.

RALEIGH LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 22, 1900.

WORK FOR THE EXTRA SESSION.

The suggestion made in these letters last week to the effect that Governor Russell might be induced to call the General Assembly in extraordinary session, as provided by law, and thus "relieve the situation" somewhat, especially with reference to meeting the expenses necessarily incident to an extra session if held, as now scheduled, as an "adjourned" session, was widely discussed here.

All agree that it would be a happy solution of the matter, and not a few subscribe to the writer's opinion, viz., that Governor Russell might be induced to call it. Of course there would necessarily have to be an understanding and arrangements perfected accordingly. The Governor himself has not as yet expressed himself on the subject, nor is he likely to do so unless approached more directly. Whether that will be done by the proper parties, this writer is not able to say at this time.

The extra session will be held, however, in either event, and there is considerable important business which it ought to attend to. In addition to that outlined last week, there are the textile school bill and the present laws affecting certain insurance companies which ought to be taken up. The former (which passed the House by a large majority, and was never voted in the Senate), should be passed. That provision of the existing law affecting insurance companies to such an extent as to have driven from the State a few of the very best life companies in America—one or two of which I know to have had the largest business in North Carolina of any probably, and numbered among the oldest and soundest and best managed in the world—should be amended so as not to inflict this burden on thousands of the best people of the State who are insured in these companies, to say nothing of our citizens who earned their living in North Carolina by woking for these companies.

At the time the law was passed it was not designed and no one had an idea that any section of it would affect insurance companies at all. But it seems that these few companies were compelled to withdraw because of a conflict between their home charter or some by-laws or other unchangeable legal stipulation.

It is not supposed that there could be any valid objection from any source to the modification alluded to, while it would bring considerable additional revenue into the State treasury, amounting to thousands of dollars annually.

ANY HOPE FOR TOBACCO GROWERS IN THIS?

The organization a few days ago of another big tobacco manufacturing company, or "trust," in New York, with P. H. Hanes & Co., and Brown Brothers (the two largest plug men of Winston), and several in Virginia as members, is important to the tobacco growers of North Carolina and the South, possibly.

Will the new company provide competition on the warehouse floor of our local markets, and thereby cause a rise in the price of certain grades of tobacco grown here? If so, it is to be welcomed.

The new concern is represented to have an initial capital stock of $25,000,000, and starts out with twelve large factories having a combined output of 18,000,000 pounds, exclusive of cigarettes which some of them manufacture and which feature may be greatly enlarged. Looks like it ought to be able to do some business—if it is not "absorbed" before it cuts its infantile teeth.

THE ECLIPSE NEXT MONDAY.

At least two points in North Carolina will figure conspicuously in the reports of the astronomical scientists who take "observations" of that interesting event, yelept the "total eclipse of the sun" and scheduled to be pulled off May 28th, viz., Wadesboro and Southern Pines. At Southern Pines a number of these heavenly experts have been making preliminary arrangements for two weeks, constructing structures and setting up their "instruments" and other paraphernalia.

The Wadesboro visitors are chiefly from Princeton University, and Prof. Libbey and seven other members of the faculty arrived in a special train Saturday. The following quotation from a statement of the Professor will explain all—when understood—to our Tarheel folks. The Professor says: "The work to be undertaken will be both visual and photographic. The observations will be made especially with a view to studying the spectrum of the corona and the reversing layer."

Now, take a reserved seat and wait and watch.

OLD CONFEDS OFF TO THE REUNION.

Division headquarters will leave Raleigh next Monday (May 28) at 3:50 for Louisville, via Asheville, in a through special Pullman car train.

General Julian S. Carr, Commander-in-Chief of the N. C. Division of Confederate Veterans, who will head the division at the Louisville Reunion next week, has announced the full list of Maids of Honor, including seventy-five of the most beautiful young women in North Carolina, and all the children or descendants of Confederate soldiers. Miss Esther Ransom of Northampton, as Sponsor, and Miss Martha W. Phillips of Edgecombe, as Chief Maid of Honor, were selected some time ago. The Reunion at Louisville this year promises to be one of the most successful of all, and the splendid contingent which Gen. Carr will carry from North Carolina will contribute largely to that end. Gen. Carr has not only given his personal attention to the matter, but (I learn from some of those charged with looking after details) that he has furnished a great deal of money again to insure the enjoyment of the old soldiers, especially the indigent and those not able to defray their own expenses in attending the Reunions—the one annual event in which they take most interest. Hundreds of those from North Carolina who will be in Louisville next week will attend because their patriotic chieftain furnished them with uniforms and defrayed their expenses. No wonder the old soldiers love Julian Carr so devotedly.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

Today (Tuesday) at Tarboro the North Carolina State Medical Society will begin its annual meeting, and tomorrow (Wednesday) there will be a joint meeting of the State Board of Health which also meets there. The sessions of both will last several days.

The State Board of Agriculture will hold its next meeting here on June 12, Col. John S. Cuningham, president, presiding.

At Populist headquarters here, it is announced that the "third party" will not formally begin their State campaign till June 10.

The nomination of "declaimer" Spence Blackburn for Congress in the Eighth district by acclamation last Thursday was expected. Linney was not a candidate. Two reasons are given for this: Some Republican friends tell me he is to succeed Ewart as U. S. Judge, while the general belief among Democrats is that he did not court defeat this year, which he knew to be certain and crushing. What the voters of the Eighth district will do for "Spence" in November will be a *quantum suffici*

This is Charlotte's gala week, and though President McKinley will not be among the attractions and "exhibits," there is no end to the others, and the biggest "20th of May celebration" in history is being followed by several days of fun and enjoyment for the great crowds of visitors.

The aspirations of Ike Meekins were murdered by boss Carl Duncan last week, when the First District Republican Convention refused to make a nomination for Congress. Wonder if Col. Harry Skinner intends to make a contest again this year, and was this action taken accordingly?

Winston and Salisbury have been enjoying, during the past week, two notable religious gatherings, viz, the Southern Lutheran Synod and the Episcopal Diocesan Convention, respectively.

The "expansion" resolutions of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association and the advocacy of the alleged "Mark Hanna Ship Subsidy Scheme" has set some of the more pronounced "anti-expansionists" to talking. But there is a great deal of difference, gentlemen, in trade "expansion" and the opening up of new foreign markets for our home products, and "militarism" and "imperialism" and conquest by war of foreign territory.

Rev. John E. White has declined the presidency of the Baptist Female University here, and will continue at the head of the Board of State Missions of his denomination. Mr. White's conclusion was reached after receiving the advice of thirty or forty influential Baptists of the State, whom he consulted about the matter.

There will be the usual annual reunion of Alumni at the A. and M. College here during Commencement week, May 27—30.

Commencement Exercises of the old St. Mary's School here occur on May 30 and 31.

The Institution for the Blind held its closing exercises last Friday and Saturday.

President C. D. McIver, of the State Normal College, states that he could not accept the presidency of the State University if tendered him.

The Republicans of the 7th district have nominated J. Q. Holton of Yadkin for Congress. He is a brother of the Republican State Chairman.

Secretary Bruner, of the Agricultural Department, who went to Paris to look after the North Carolina exhibit at the Exposition, cables that he left Glasgow for home on Sunday, May 20.

Gen. J. S. Carr, who has been unwell, has recovered and last week made several effective speeches in the west. He is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the Amendment in the State.

LLEWXAM.

For President of the University.

DURHAM, N. C., May 21, 1900.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina:

At the June meeting you will be called upon to elect a President of our dearly loved University. The services of the best and fittest man in the State should be secured, if possible.

In the year 1859 a boy baby was born in the little town of Pittsboro. In the year 1879, he had grown up to manhood—strong and vigorous, and graduated with honor at the University. To-day he is a resident of Durham, and one of the foremost lawyers in the land, and is in every way qualified to fill with honor to himself and the State, the chair of President of the University. That man is James Smith Manning.

He is descended from the best stock on both sides of the house, known in this country, who for generations past have been patrons and devoted friends of this grand old institution, and the State does not certain a man who loves his Alma Mater better than James Smith Manning, nor one who could or would labor more zealously, loving and successfully for its permanent upbuilding.

I do not believe a mistake will be made in the election of James Smith Manning to the Presidency of the University of North Carolina.

Nothing but my love for the University and deep interest in its permanent welfare prompts this communication.

Respectfully submitted,

N. A. RAMSEY,
Alumnus and Trustee U. N. C.

W. W. Mayhew, Merton, Wis, says, "I consider One Minute Cough Cure a most wonderful medicine, quick and safe." It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. It cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, grippe, whooping cough, pneumonia and all throat and lung diseases. Its early use prevents consumption. Children always like it and mothers endorse it.

King Bros.

VICTORIA'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

Our former townsman, Mr. Alexander Tillinghast, now of Belfast, Ireland, gives an interesting account of the recent visit to Ireland of the Queen of England, in a letter to his relatives, from which we make the following extracts:

It was a glorious morning; we had breakfast at six, and were at the Great Northern station by 6 35. Tremendous crowds were there—hauled in four sections, ten minutes apart. Our section had thirteen coaches, and we were off by seven. We only stopped at three stations and got to Dublin by 10 o'clock. We found an enormous crowd in the city—from all over over Ireland and England—to see the Queen hold the largest military review ever arranged in Ireland.

We walked over to Sackville street, got on a crowded train (electric) and went to Kingstown, seven miles, to see the fleet. Our progress was slow, owing to the crowds everywhere, and it took an hour to get out there. We saw twelve line-of-battle ships very close to the quay, two of them at a cable's length only; also the royal yacht, about a quarter of a mile off the quay. Then back to town by tram, after more difficulties with the crowd. Admirals, captains, lieutenants and sailors were thick, judging by the gorgeous uniforms we saw passing here and there.

Meanwhile, the crowds collected about the tram car junctions were tremendous. I wondered how upon earth, with two ladies and a blind man in the party, we would ever get out to Phœnix Park. No cabs or cars were to be had. It was two miles to the Park, and we were not "fresh" by a good deal. Finally we worked our way into where the electric trains started from. They were being run about a hundred yards apart, or every minute, on the Park line. Presently a train came along with wickets latched till it stopped opposite us. There was a rush and a fight to get on—the dense crowd behind shoving us against the train. I forced my way in—Dickie next behind the ladies, holding to me and pushed up by the other two gentlemen. The platform, inside and above were jammed. An officer pushed Dickie back off, shut the wicket, leaving me in and the rest out; in a second we were shoving out. I shouted that I would wait at the Park gate. About ten minutes after I arrived they came, having had the struggle and failed on two trains, meanwhile, but finally getting on in a huddled bunch together. The ladies, as well as a poor Dickie, were pretty scared and wished they were out of it, but there was no going back, once on the tracks, with that surging mob all around us.

Once more together at the gate of the largest park in the world—unless you count the Yellow Stone—we moved on with the stream of people. It is seven miles across the park. We walked one and three quarters to the review ground. We saw immediately that there was no chance to get an inside view of the review or of the Queen, through the dense mass of people massed around the eighteen acre square guarded by a solid cordon of police. So I said, well, the soldiers and the Queen have to come here and get into that area somehow, and if we scout a little we may see something before they ever get within that densely packed ring of people. So we surveyed a little, Mr. R. in one direction and I in another, while the rest waited and rested in the shade—sitting on the soft grass. I had not scouted far before I observed a wide drive, along which nobody was standing, but which I noticed seemed to be the way taken by stray officers and big guns going to the review "stand." Then we sauntered over to it and had hardly got there when, through the trees and shrubbery, there appeared far down the drive some cavalry. It was the head of the column of troops. This was half a mile from where the waiting crowd were and from the more direct drive, along which the stream of people were hastening. The cavalry came past, and for nearly an hour we watched the long column pass—12,000 troops in all, moving by within ten feet of us, and no crowd about at all. There were two brigades of infantry of four regiments each, a naval brigade from the fleet (one regiment) and a full cavalry brigade. They moved by at a smart pace, but we could not have seen them to better advantage. Three batteries of artillery drawn by soldiers and consisting, 1st battery, six 4 7 inch quick firing naval guns; 2nd battery, six "howitzers;" 3rd battery, 8 or 10 "Maxim guns."

The centre of interest in the long train of cavalry, however, were the veteran 21st Lancers, who had made the famous charge at Omdurman. They were a fine body of men, sitting on their trained horses as easily as we would sit in chairs, and with their lances poised easily. At last, however, all had passed and we were left high and dry half a mile from the review stand and the "madding crowd." Yet, as Mr. R. said, "This was our own special review." I don't suppose the Queen herself saw it to better advantage.

The next thing was the Queen herself, who was to arrive at the stand at 4 o'clock.

Again we studied the situation. The Queen would come from the Vice Regal Lodge (about half mile distant in the opposite direction from the review ground). There must be some main drive or gate she'll drive thro,' I argued.

We asked a Dublin citizen about the gates to the Lodge grounds. He told us of two main entrances. We walked to the nearest. There were a few people scattered along the drive leading out of the big gate. Taking our stand at a point about 50 yards from the gate, we waited. A man on a bicycle in citizen's clothing (but I noticed a tiny brass V. R. on his cap) listened to our talk and comments a few minutes, then got on his wheel and went elsewhere, to other groups here and there along the route. He was an armed detective and we noticed, from then on, scores of them quietly slipping about on their wheels along the route.

About five minutes before four the Duke of Connaught and his staff, in full dress uniform came out and rode by us at a gallop. He was to "assume full command" of the review just before the Queen arrived. In two or three minutes postillions appeared, galloping by. Then the royal herald, with his bugle, passed in gorgeous uniform—both as to himself and horse—and that looked like Queen Elizabeth's time and style. Then followed the Life Guards, several hundred strong, four abreast, riding splendid horses and in full uniform, with sabres presented. Finally there appeared at the gate and drew near us an open carriage drawn by four beautiful bay horses, with two burly Scotchmen perched up at the back in addition to driver and footman on the front. We edged into the driveway itself and as the carriage passed, so close that I could have touched the wheels, the Queen appeared seated on the back seat, on our side and facing us. We were a small group slightly isolated, and, just as she came in view, facing us, we raised a cheer at the top of our voices, when, turning her face directly towards us, she bowed, and in a moment was gone by.

There were not more than a thousand in all that multitude (estimated to be over a million) who got a better, closer, or more direct view of the old lady than we did—all by a little calculation and good luck together. "How did she look?" Just like the pictures you've often seen, a plainly dressed little woman, very stout, all in black, with a parasol held over her by the Princess Henry of Battenburg, a slight showing of white hair under each side of the little black bonnet—I suppose you'd call it. A face more aged looking than the pictures show—a rather winning sort of kindly smile, blue eyes, surrounded with the lines and wrinkles of great age. That was all, and it was but while you could hold your breath or cheer twice,—and yet it was something to have looked directly into the eyes and face of the most remarkable woman in the world today,—one who has been the revered queen to millions, has survived a dozen ministries—Peel, Melbourne, Russell, Palmerston, Gray, Gladstone, D'Israeli, and others; who was Queen of Great Britain when our grandfathers were young men, and is still today a woman whose death would throw into *sincere* national mourning more people then that of any other single individual on the planet.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., May 21, 1900.

Unless Mr. McKinley stopped his ears, he heard the enthusiastic cheers given to the Boer envoys and the voices of the Senators and Representatives, who spoke in behalf of the two republics now engaged in a death grapple with the world's mightiest empire, to an audience which the largest theatre in Washington would not hold. The Speakers at that reception pointed out the fact that from all over this country there was a demand that this government should save the lives of those little republics, which all the world knows could be done by a word from Mr. McKinley to the British government, and yet that word remains unspoken. Instead, the mouthpieces of the administration are saying, "hush! we know that England intends to wipe out those republics, but it is none of our business; we have promised to remain neutral and we must not say a word." A President who is afraid of England, is a novelty in this country, and a decidedly unpleasant one, too. But the remedy lies in the hands of the people. Next November they can elect a President whose first act will be a dissolution of the partnership between the greatest republic and the worst land grabbing empire on earth, and if present signs are not misleading, they will do it.

Hon. J. D. Campau, Michigan's member of the Democratic National Committee, has been in Washington to consult with Chairman Jones, on the work of the Campaign. He is confident that Michigan will go democratic this year. Speaking of the matter, he said: "Even the republicans in Michigan admit that the democrats have reason to feel encouraged. The opposition is in bad shape. The republicans have given a very bad state administration. It cannot all be laid at the door of Pingree, because the legislature was as bad as the officers he appointed. If there was ever a reason for turning the governing party out, it exists in Michigan. It is not a matter of politics, but of common sense with regard for the interests of the State. The democrats will have a united party with a strong organization to put up a good fight."

A number of democratic Senators and Representatives have launched a boom for Representative McClellan, of New York, a son of "Little Mac," the democratic candidate for President in 1864, as Vice-President on the ticket with Col. Bryan, and are pushing it actively.

Senator Morgan threw a bomb in the right direction when he offered a resolution directing the Senate Committee on Interoceanic canals to investigate the two Canal trusts organized under the laws of New Jersey, and report whether the object of these trusts is to control any canal built across the isthmus, or in default of such control to embarrass this government, and to prevent the construction of a Canal. Senator Morgan says that in asking an investigation of the new Panama Canal Company, he did not intend that any action on the Nicaragua Canal bill, which was favorably reported to the Senate last week, notwithstanding Boss Hanna's opposition, should be delayed, but to "enable the President of the United States to check, escape from and destroy the conspiracy, founded in fraud and corruption and arrogance—against the highest rights and privileges of the people and government of the United States." Mr. Morgan will try to get a vote on the Nicaragua Canal Bill this week, but success is doubtful, owing to republican opposition.

Secretary Root's second reply to a Senate resolution, asking for a detailed report of receipts and expenditures under our military government in Cuba, was only a little more satisfactory than the first. The details are still lacking, but the report makes it plain that the charge of extravagant expenditures in Cuba, is well founded. For instance, the civil salary list of the Cuban government for last year, exclusive of $1,377,000 paid on what the report calls the "labor pay roll" was $4,330,587. Adding these totals together and more than one-third of the total receipts—$16,000,000—are shown to have been paid out for civil salaries, not to mention the cost of the Military Establishment, which is, of course, paid by the United States Government. How long could a political party remain in control of one of our states which spent one-third of the state's receipts for salaries?

The Clark case has become badly complicated. Mr. Clark resigned and was appointed to fill the vacancy by the acting Governor of Montana. Governor Smith denounced that appointment as fraudulent and appointed ex-Congressman Martin Maginnis. The vacancy is likely to continue until the Montana legislature elects another Senator.

The republicans in Congress are afraid to adopt either of the resolutions offered by democrats in the Senate and House for a Congressional investigation of the Cuban stealings. The total of those stealings, already known, and the number of officials already implicated, makes the republicans fear that an investigation participated in by a few fearless democrats might trace some of the stealings to Washington, and implicate bigger officials than those now known to have been in the conspiracy at the Cuban end of the line.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O

We, the undersigned, have known F. J Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WESS & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the sytem. Price, 75c. per bottle Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Revenges of Time.

New York Times.

As a result of peculiar political conditions the South is evidently destined to be without power and practically without influence in Federal legislation and the National policy for many years to come.

It will be said, and not without justice, that the South has chosen to put itself in this position and has deprived itself of the right to complain of the loss of political standing. This is not altogether true. The unfortunate conditions are due in part to error, but also in large part to misfortune.

It has of late become the custom of the men of the South to speak with entire candor of the settled and deliberate policy of suppressing the negro vote. They have been forced to choose between a policy of manifest injustice toward the blacks and the horrors of negro rule. They chose to disfranchise the negroes. That was manifestly the lesser of two evils. In any community, North or South, or foreign, this course would have been adopted. It was the only way to avert civil destruction. Northern men who have an adequate knowledge of conditions at the South no longer denounce the suppression of the negro vote as it used to be denounced in the reconstruction days. The necessity of it under the supreme law of self-preservation is candidly recognized.

The Republican Party committed a great public crime when it gave the right of suffrage to the blacks. Under the existing conditions, from which there was no other way of escape, a second crime was necessary to avert the unbearable consequences of the first. The crime of violence was the first resort. That was not permissible, so, as the years brought wiser counsel, barriers against negro suffrage were erected in the statutes and in the State Constitutions. The Constitutions of Mississippi and Louisiana are models of ingenuity and effectiveness in this respect. If the moralist finds these devices unjustified, the practical a stesman and impartial publicist admit that they were inevitable.

In his address at the Race Problem Conference at Montgomery ex Secretary Herbert spoke candidly of these hard conditions that confront the people of the Southern States:

"Public opinion has made progress, and now sanctions, I think, these propositions: Negro suffrage has failed. It brought weakness instead of strength to the party that controlled it, piled up millions high the debt of every State where it was dominant, and did not better the condition of the black man anywhere. White men have obtained control and must keep it, if they men to preserve Anglo-Saxon civilization. But this is not all of it. Necessity has compelled us to resort to election methods which we desire to abandon."

The Trip to Louisville—How Our Veterans Will Go.

Twenty-five and more veterans of Fayetteville are making ready for the trip to the great reunion at Louisville on the 28th.

Col. A. B. Williams this morning handed us the following schedule of the route Fayetteville Camp, U. C. V., will take to Louisville, leaving here and going Monday, the 28th, via the A. C. L., Richmond & Virginia and C. & O. Railroads. This route was arranged by Messrs. W. E. Kyle, A. B. Williams and J. B. Smith, the committee appointed at the last meeting of the camp for this purpose:

Leave Fayetteville, 12 20 p. m., arrive Richmond 6.30 p. m.; leave Richmond 10.30 p. m. (C. & O.), arrive Hinton 8.30 a. m.; arrive Ashland 1.10 p. m., arrive Louisville 8 p. m.

Returning (day yet to be determined), leave Louisville 8 30 a. m., Ashland 3.32 p. m., Hinton 8.15 p. m.; arrive Richmond 8 30 a. m.; leave Richmond 9 a. m. or 7 p. m.; arrive Fayetteville 4.20 p. m. or 12.19 a. m.

Sleeper from Richmond to Hinton $2, and from Hinton to Richmond $2.

Riot In St. Louis.

By telegraph to the Observer.

St. Louis, May 22.—There was a riot last night at the coroner of California Avenue and Meramee street. The crowd attacked a car tower and the windows were broken. Conductor Carl Smith and two rioters were injured. The conductor and motorman and an employee were arrested for using revolvers.

HOME duties to many women seem more important than health.

No matter how ill they feel, they drag themselves through the daily tasks and pile up trouble.

This is heroic but a penalty has to be paid.

WOMAN'S DEVOTION TO HOME

A woman in New Matamoras, Ohio, MRS. ISABELL BRADFIELD, tells in the following letter how she fought with disease of the feminine organs until finally forced to take to her bed. She says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I feel it my duty to write to you to tell you that I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and think there is no medicine in the world like it. I suffered for nine years, and sometimes for twelve weeks at a time I could not stand on my feet. I had female troubles of all kinds; backache, and headache all the time. Seven different doctors treated me. Some said I would have to go to the hospital and have an operation performed. But oh! how thankful I am that I did not, that I tried your Vegetable Compound instead. I cannot say too much in its praise, nor thank you enough for what it has done for me. I want you to publish this in all the papers for the good of other sufferers."

The wives and mothers of America are given to overwork. Let them be wise in time and at the first indication of female trouble write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for her advice. This advice is promptly given without charge.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled; for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, advising and helping by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

Lumber Bridge Locals.

LUMBER BRIDGE, N. C., MAY 19, 1900.

The annual concert has been all the talk this week. Thursday night the new Academy building was filled to overflowing. The programme was one of the best in the history of the school. Many complimentary words were spoken by visitors. A large number of the old students expect to return in September and bring others with them.

Miss Ella Green, who has been spending the week with Miss Nelia Shaw, returns to Fayetteville to-day (Saturday).

In response to a telegram, Rev. P. R. Law left yesterday for Charlotte to see his daughter, Miss Mary D. Law, who is sick at the Presbyterian College.

Mr. J. A. Currie, who was sick in Wilmington, we are glad to note, was able to get home this week.

We had the pleasure of meeting a party of genial gentlemen, consisting of Hon. John G. Shaw, Messrs. E. H. Williamson, B. J. Williamson, W. A. Vanstory, Capt. Webb, Dr. McGougan and Hector McGeachy, who were here to spend several days fishing.

Miss Smith is visiting her school friend, Miss Fannie Cobb.

Capt. J. D. Cobb will carry his company to Charlotte Monday evening.

Miss Nelia Shaw's training of the class in physical culture has been highly complimented.

REGIMENTAL SKETCHES.

The First Volume Will Soon Be Ready—Judge Clark is Engaged in Getting Out Four Different Works at the Present Time—Books of Much Interest.

Raleigh Post.

It will not be many weeks before the Regimental Reports of North Carolina troops who served in the civil war will be issued from the presses of the State printers. Judge Walter Clark, who prepared and edited the reports, is busy reading the proofs of the first volume. The second volume will appear soon after the publication of the first volume.

It is a matter of regret that the State only authorized the publication of 1,000 of the Regimental Sketches. It is certain that the edition will be soon exhausted. The State having no stereotyping process, it will be impossible to print another edition without incurring the original cost of publication.

Judge Clark has his hands full just now. He is editing three other works, which naturally require much of his time.

The third edition of Clark's Annotated Code will be out in a few days. The work comprises over 1,000 pages. The other works which Judge Clark has in hand are nineteenth volume of State Records, from 1787 to 1789, and a reprint of the third and fourth volume of the North Carolina Reports, with annotations by Judge Clark. The number of State Records to be printed are 800, and of the reprints 500.

The nineteenth volume of the State Records will contain a splendid map of the State at the time of the close of the Revolution. The map gives the county boundaries and the high roads in 1783. At that time four Tennessee counties which comprised a good portion of that State, were a part of North Carolina. In addition to the Tennessee counties there were 44 counties in the State. The map is a correct and accurate one. It was made for the State under the direction of Judge Clark by Mr. E. W. Myers, of the State Geological Survey. He was assisted by Dr. K. P. Battle.

An Aggressive Campaign.

Asheville Citizen.

The Republicans make no issue upon the trusts, it having been determined all along by Mr. McKinley and Mark Hanna that nothing whatever would be done to injure them. So far as imperialism is concerned and the utter and absolute violation of the organic law expressed in the constitution, they are proud of it. Even Senator Hoar, with all his learning and fear that such a policy will destroy the republic, will stand by his party in continuing the destructive policy of imperialism should McKinley be renominated.

The money question is all the more absorbing and essential, because it is, so to speak, the basis of the issues of imperialism and trusts. Take from the great national bankers of the country, who represent the money power, the absolute control of the money of the people, and the problem of the trusts and that of imperialism would soon be less hard to solve. The people are beginning to understand that by giving up to the money power the one great essential in their personal and social affairs, to-wit, the creation and control of their money, they have saddled themselves with the other two branches of the question. Hence it is that the money question is important, and this is the reason why Mr. Bryan has often indicated that he could not abandon it even if he would. It is immaterial whether the money question be called "the silver issue," or not, it is still the same question, control of the circulating medium by the government and the creation of money for the benefit of the people and not for the enrichment of a special class.

THE LARGEST Farm Implement House in the South

Buggies, Harness, Saddles, Plows and Castings, Pumps and Well Fixtures.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, THRESHERS, BINDERS, MOWERS, FENCING, WIRE.

Write for Catalogue and ask for Special Low Prices.

THE IMPLEMENT CO. 1302-1304 E. Main St., RICHMOND, VA.

We have GRAIN CRADLES, HOES, RAKES, SHOVELS and other Farming Tools at the lowest prices.

Contest 1900—H. H. H.

Call and See Us and Remember we are Headquarters for ALL Kinds of Building Material.

Don't overlook offer we have made on stoves.

BUCKS HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE

Headquarters United Confederate Veterans, Adjutant General's Office.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 14, 1900.

To Editor Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—General J. B. Gordon, Commanding United Confederate Veterans, *respectfully requests* that you will aid the patriotic and benevolent objects of the United Confederate Veterans by publishing *immediately in your next issue*, the following information, which will be of value and interest to the old Veterans in your vicinity, and will aid the Louisville Reunion, and our Association: The Reunion will be held at Louisville, Ky., on May 30th-31st and June 1st-2nd and 3rd, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, respectively.

The Reunion Committee is a body of distinguished Confederate soldiers, who as soldiers, know what is due to the old Veterans of the South; and as Kentuckians, know how to dispense to the large number of officers, ladies and other guests who will honor them with their presence that genuine hospitality for which they have a world-wide reputation.

Their first care will be for the comfort and pleasure of the private soldiers, the men who stood in the trenches and behind the guns, *they come first*, and everything else is to be made subsidiary to their comfort and welfare.

After they are provided for; then the Reunion Committee will see to it, that all of the Officers, Sponsors, Maids of Honor, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of the Confederacy, and visitors of all classes will receive that attention and hospitality for which the citizens of Louisville are so justly noted. A great Reunion Hall, a magnificent structure, has been built right upon the banks of the Ohio river, where our business will be transacted.

A "Great Confederate Arch" has been erected in honor of the Confederate soldiers, and the city will be covered with flags and bunting by day, and at night will be a blaze of light, as the principal streets will be illuminated with red and white arches from which will be suspended the names of some of our illustrious dead in electric colors.

Many pleasures and entertainments will be given, some of which are barbecues, basket picnics; sham battle reproducing the battle of Perryville; representation of the Gun Boat battle of Fort Donelson where 7,000 cannons will be fired; excursions up and down the Ohio river; receptions tendered the Sponsors and Maids of Honor by the Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter "Daughters of the Confederacy;" a Grand Ball to be given in the Confederate Reunion Hall, and many other amusements and entertainments, to nearly all of which the old Veterans are invited free. A Band will be stationed at each Division Headquarters for use for the time of the arrival of the Veterans and retained until their departure.

All Department, Division and Brigade Commanders while in Louisville will have free use of the Postal and Western Union Telegraph on business connected with Reunion matters.

There will be no Confederate Hotel as formerly, but meal tickets will be issued to those not able to pay, and free cots will also be supplied to them.

Our Annual Parade will take place as usual, the order of march will be announced just previous to the assembling of the Convention.

The Oration will be delivered by Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, La., the celebrated Soldier-Divine, whose ministrations during the war were with the Army of Tennessee.

Hon. Jas. H. Berry, Senator from Arkansas, will deliver an address upon the second day, solely upon "Incidents and Heroes of the Trans-Mississippi Department during the war."

Rev. Dr. J. Wm. Jones, of the Army of Northern Virginia, Chaplain General of the U. C. V's., will deliver the "Memorial Sermon" in the Reunion Hall on Sunday, the 3d day of June. The splendid Reunion Committee will see that nothing is omitted, and the abundance and completeness of all their arrangements is a guarantee that all who honor Louisville with their presence will be gratified with their reception and pleased with the attention which these peerless people so well know how to show to the guests within the gates of their hospitable city.

By order of
J. B. GORDON,
Commanding General.

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff.

Gray's Creek Locals.

May 18, 1900.

MR. EDITOR:

The Winter was so cold and the Spring so dry I could not come to see you as I should, and Jack having killed Jumbo last Fall I have been afraid to turn out.

Well, news is scarce and times are dull and everybody is busy in their crops.

Mr Charley Ellis, of Gray's Creek, spent Saturday night and Sunday with friends at Sherwood.

Mrs. Coats of Cedar Creek, mother of W. B. Coats, has been spending this week with friends at Gray's Creek.

Miss Jennie Gainey, of Greensboro, is visiting her father and family at Sherwood.

Rev. J. H. Smith will preach for the Piney Forest people next Sunday.

Miss Carrie Smith, of Sherwood, is very sick, we are sorry to say.

Mrs. A. Gainey has commenced a Sunday School, for children, at Piney Forest school house. We wish her much success.

We are glad to say that nearly all Gray's Creek people are good old Democrats and are cheering the candidates of this State for white supremacy.

Mr. "Jack," of Beaverdam, will you be so kind as to tell us what you have done with Jumbo?

Yours truly,
SAM.

The Fayetteville Presbytery.

Rev. P. R. Law, the stated clerk of the Fayetteville Presbytery, makes a clear and condensed statistical statement of the annual report of the Fayetteville Presbytery, which recently met in this city, to the General Assembly, as follows:

It reports 26 ministers, two of them Foreign Missionaries, one an editor, and one a school president. The number of its churches is 31, with a total membership of 7,679. Its 31 churches contain 321 elders and its board of deacons 282 members. The total of contributions to Foreign Missions was 3,371, or about 43 per capita. Its contributions to General Assembly's Home Missions was $305; to Synodical Home Missions $2 065; to Presbyterial Home Missions $1,201, and to the Orphan's Home 11,010. It has on its roll 14 candidates for the ministry and reported one new church organized.

The Baker Feud Breaks Out Again—A Battle Imminent.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Manchester, Ky., May 22.—The deadly feud between the Bakers and Whites has broken out again. Two bands of desperate Mountaineers, each composed of fifty men armed with Winchesters, face each other. The battle may take place this morning.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

Regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.

For biliousness, constipation and malaria.

For indigestion, sick and nervous headache.

For sleeplessness, nervousness, heart failure and nervous prostration.

For fevers, chills, debility and kidney diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

50c. and $1.00 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

GRATITUDE.

Dr. H. Mozley—Dear Sir: Since using your Lemon Elixir I have never had another attack of those fearful sick headaches, and thank God that I have at last found a medicine that will cure those awful spells.

MRS. ETTA W. JONES,
Parkersburg, West Virginia.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

I suffered with indigestion and dysentery for two long years. I heard of Lemon Elixir; got it; taken seven bottles and am now a well man.

HARRY ADAMS,
No. 1734 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR

Cured my husband, who was afflicted for years with large ulcers on his leg, and was cured after using two bottles; and cured a friend whom the doctors had given up to die, who had suffered for years with indigestion and nervous prostration.

MRS. E. A. BEVILLE,
Woodstock, Ala.

MOZLEY'S LEMON HOT DROPS.

Cures all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage, and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable.

25c. at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

dly sat & wkly

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER. SUPPLEMENT.

To the People of North Carolina:

The following letter refers to some unrest in the minds of some of the brave men who have made North Carolina the heir of their immortal fame.

In response to the appeal it contains, this answer is given, and in behalf of my fellow-citizens of the great Democratic party, who are battling, in sincerity and in truth, for the welfare of every good man, within our borders, and of his children to the remotest generation:

WENTWORTH, N. C., May 7, 1900.

DEAR GENERAL:—The Republicans in this and Western counties are making a house-to-house campaign against the Amendment, telling the people that in the event it carries, the illiterate white voter will be disfranchised.

The prejudice being engendered among this class, especially among the illiterate sons of Confederate veterans, is alarming. The statement put to these men is about like this: "Your father fought four years for this country, and now that he is old and no longer fit for use, the Democrats propose to disfranchise him." The Veteran seems to have a vague idea that he is safe, but it needs confirmation.

Now I but voice a common sentiment, when I say that not only the Confederate Veteran, but every true son of North Carolina recognizes in you the champion of the people's cause, and feeling thus, I beg to make this suggestion: That you publish in the papers a card of assurance, that the sons of the Confederate Veteran have nothing to fear at the hands of the Democratic party, and appealing to them to stand up for the safety of our homes and firesides, as their fathers did in the dark days of the sixties. Such a card, coming from you, will to my mind (and in the opinion of those whom I have consulted) be worth all the Amendment literature now being published.

I am myself the son of a Confederate soldier, who was one of the first to leave for the front, and one of the last to return, and because of the fraternal ties which bound you men to fight a common enemy, so should we, their sons, fight whatever threatens the peace of our homes and firesides, leaving no stone unturned in our effort to thrust aside the vicious, ignorant element who threaten us, and establish a government at home, and a representation in Washington, worthy of our good old heritage.

I trust you will find my zeal a sufficient excuse for the liberty I take with your time.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SCALES.

To Gen. J. S. Carr, Durham, N. C.

In the last letter penned by Thomas Jefferson, upon the eve of the fiftieth birthday of American independence, and the death-day of the immortal statesman, these words may be found:

"The form of government which we have adopted, restores the free right to the unbounded exercise of reason and freedom of opinion."

For this Jefferson toiled, and Washington fought. This was the end for which the prayers of women, the labors of men, the struggles of patriots for seven long years were given, that the fathers of the republic might establish upon the earth the government best adapted to the happiness of a free, enlightened and virtuous people.

Conceive the astonishment with which the signers of the Declaration, and framers of the Constitution, would have heard a prophecy that in less than a century the greater number of the sovereign States that nobly won their independence of foreign control should impose their rule upon the lesser number of the States of the South, and attempt to enforce governmental policy through the elevation of the negro race, up to that period slaves, into political mastership over the free white descendants of the builders of the republic!

Overwhelmed by immense numbers, shut out by slander, fraud and trickery from the sympathy of mankind, with the country desolate with ravaged homes, struggling with the pangs of poverty that followed the rapine of the conqueror, and the exactions of his taxation, to the last the manhood of the South protested against the ballot for the negro. It was hung as a millstone upon our necks, after temptation had been rejected, only through the disfranchisement of our best and truest men, and through secret military electoral tribunals, whose actions were directed by satraps without responsibility to the people.

With the advent of the negro voter, en masse, necessarily ignorant, wholly inexperienced, and without political conscience, except a dim idea that the Republican party had waged a terrible war, not for the economic benefit of the North, but for his freedom, and might add thereto, forty acres and a mule from the possessions of his former masters, they became as a whole the prey of unscrupulous demagogues, the carpet-bagger, many of whom migrated to the South for the purpose.

The dreadful consequences of the governments which followed throughout the South, and were only governments in name, but legalized systems of plunder, in truth, were felt everywhere. Intelligence and virtue were prostrate under the weight of enormous ignorance, manipulated by cunning and greed.

That I may not write with any bitterness of personal recollection, let me quote the words of Senator McEnery of the condition of Louisiana, at that time, as delivered in the United States Senate:

"Negroes became justices of the peace, constables, sheriffs, legislators, state officials, lieutenant-governor generals of the militia. Even the high office of Governor was awarded to him. They were ignorant, insolent, and oppressive; and corrupt beyond mention. The State debt in eight years increased from four to fifty million dollars. They were police jurors in the parishes, and councilmen in the towns and cities. All parochial and municipal indebtedness increased in the same proportion that the State debt had increased. The State expenses alone went to $19,000,000 a year, when the legitimate expenses ought to have been then, as now, one and a quarter millions of dollars.

"It is well known that laws were enacted during recess. They were promulgated after the adjournment of the Legislature as having been passed, when they never were presented to that body. The journals were fraudulently manipulated in order to show that they went through the regular course of legislation. The courts, as a rule, were corrupt. Negro jurors were empaneled, and no white man had an opportunity in criminal cases for a fair trial.

"A drunken judge on the United States bench at midnight signed an order organizing the Legislature of the State, and no member was permitted to enter the statehouse without a permit signed by the United States Marshal. Polling places were before dawn taken possession of by negroes, who stood in long lines, and it was with great difficulty and humiliation that a white man could vote. White men under arrest for some fancied wrong were brought to the polls under a guard of United States soldiers to encourage, edify and amuse the negro voters.

"The entire State was a military camp, and United States troops were almost daily employed as political agents. Detachments were furnished sheriffs and constables to make arrests on warrants issued by courts of record and justices of the peace. United States Marshals forged by the hundreds the names of United States Commissioners to warrants, and arrested with United States cavalry the most respectable citizens, on fictitious charges, and placed them in irons and confined them in loathsome dungeons. People lived in terror. Every man went armed, expecting an attack at any moment from the negroes. It was the pastime of drunken negroes riding along the roads, to fire into dwelling houses. At the end, the State was in a pitiable condition. Tax collectors had stolen the collections they had made. The State Treasury had been looted, and the Auditor's books made way with, to prevent prosecution. Warrants on the Treasury were begging on the streets, at 20 cents on the dollar."

"The recollection of that period is like a hell-born dream, and one is almost unnerved at the mention. It is the darkest and most shameful period in the history of the human race. The wonder now is that by force it was not sooner terminated by an outraged people."

The people of North Carolina know that this recital had its precise parallel in our own State, and only the interposition of one fearless judge arrested the progress of a Civil War, for which forces were actually enrolled.

By a supreme struggle the forces of good government obtained control, many of the plunderers fled, and by toilsome effort, prosperity and peace returned; yet always demanding sleepless vigilance, and with many drawbacks to progress, in the Eastern section of the State especially, from the existence of the large, unintelligent, and corruptible vote in the populous negro counties.

Accepting a situation always deplored, our people resolved to conquer by kindness, by education, by privileges for the unfortunate. The record of the Democratic party in its care of the negro as the weaker race in the State may challenge comparison with that of his warmest friends anywhere in the world. He was given an even proportion of the hard earned taxes of the whites, although the payment was as 94 to 6 for many years. He had the first institutions especially built for the colored deaf and dumb and blind, and insane, in the history of the world. He has to-day, in the colored graded schools of the towns, chiefly supported by the whites, far greater advantages than the white children of the country may hope for, in long years to come.

He had also special normal schools to train his teachers, supported by the State, and an excellent Agricultural and Mechanical College, which, though organized by help from the United States, is assisted by State funds, and public sympathy, and placed under a faculty wholly of his own race.

What was his response to all this? With a few shining exceptions he has invariably allied himself with the elements of misrule and corruption, and the mass of 120,000 voters of his color is the most serious menace to the stability of institutions, the efficiency of law, and the purity of legislation in our midst.

This was signally demonstrated upon the first occasion of differences of opinion between white men formerly together, upon certain questions of great economic interest, giving rise to the division of parties in 1894. The moment that certain men who loved self more than their country or their race could use the negro as the balance of power, evil came upon the land. The negro was not slow to demand a price that must have appalled the very authors of his political power. In a short time over a thousand office holders of his race were found in Eastern North Carolina; our seaport towns were suffering from his misrule; women were unsafe with negro police, or even humiliated by negro school-committeemen; and the only negro representative in the United States Congress took his seat from a district, whose convention was so overwhelmingly negro, as to eject unceremoniously the white men who had out-Heroded Herod in surrendering their pride of race in the mad thirst for place.

The negro, unfortunately is less fitted for suffrage and office to-day than he was a generation ago. The old instruction and discipline of the master has vanished; the negro father, busy in making his living at the best, and often given up to vice, usually fails in moral training for his offspring, and we have a vast body of the race, diverging into idleness, dissipation, vice and crime. There is now universal complaint of the scarcity of reliable labor.

Far be it from me to stir up unworthy prejudice against the negro, because he is not a white man. He was loyal and faithful during the war; and there are yet old friends among his race, whom I shall honor for one, all the days of their lives. And there are men of the race, of virtue and intelligence, and interested in the security of property and wise administration. These men will suffer nothing by the Amendment.

And more, because in my make up, Providence has so constituted me, that by nature, I am for the "under dog in the fight," for the weak as against the strong. I have always cherished a kindly interest for the colored race, so much so, that sometimes, I have perhaps, with good reason, given my white friends just cause for criticism, and yet I make no apologies. I am proud to believe that the colored man in the South regards me as his friend, and I am glad to be in position to state that I enjoy their confidence to that extent, that, perhaps no man in the South receives so much correspondence from the Negro race, as I do, and yet I have never failed to advise them, that when they conceive that their interest leads them to think and act, contrary to the best interest of the White race in the Southern States, they were only turning their faces toward the "setting sun," of their people. I am yet their friend, and profess to feel a peculiar interest in their welfare.

But on the whole, the negro is a child, and like a child, loves to play with fire. We cannot risk the safety of the household longer. We will guard and protect his interests safely, but we will govern, according to the will of the Creator who made the diverse races, as we honestly believe.

Nowhere else on the globe, does the Anglo-Saxon race permit the possible turning of the house up-side down by negro balance of power over white civilization. Hayti and Liberia are object lessons for mankind. Few are the negroes from this country who reach either without longing to get away.

Nor is there any State of this Union from Maine to Oregon, that would submit to the introduction of the negro element, in sufficient number to control its government and fill its offices, break up its established polity, and imperil its financial safety. Self-preservation, in the last analysis, would command "the survival of the fittest."

It is therefore sheer ignorance, or arrant hypocrisy that would cry out against the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment on our part. For we will not submit to a great upheaval of society, to preserve our civilization, the honor of our firesides and the prospects of our children, at every recurring election. We are tired of the insolent boasts of the negro Congressman who has himself drawn the color line in his own party conventions, official appointments, and outrageous language, even toward his white republican allies.

Nor will we longer bear this burden, which is a hideous mockery of representative freedom. A child without judgment, knowledge or discretion, cannot be suffered longer to be led by demagogues to use the brute strength of votes shifted en masse by trickery or petty corruption. We will not hang the promise of suffrage before his eyes and filch it away, nor drive him by force from the polls. But we will protect the purity of suffrage, as Massachusetts and other States have done, through educational or other requirements, and when he is fit to exercise the privilege and not before, will we consent. There are no evasions to make—no concealments to effect—we are determined to demand and to secure white supremacy.

Will the adoption of the Amend-

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ment effect the result desired? Let us reply in the language again of Senator McEnery:

"Under white rule the State recovered rapidly. Levees were rebuilt; bonds have gone above par. The State Treasury is full. Schools are prosperous for white and colored. Peace prevails everywhere. The whites and negroes are on cordial terms. Crime has decreased; the courts impartially administer justice. White immigrants from the West have come to Louisiana in large numbers, where only the corrupt carpet-bagger ventured before. . . . . Annul the legislation of the State which has for its sole object the advancement of both races, and the tragic period of 1876 would be re-enacted. The white Republicans make no complaint against the provisions of the present constitution regarding suffrage. The more intelligent negroes accept it as a wise settlement of the question of suffrage. The ignorant of the negro race are indifferent about it, as they have long ceased to have any political affiliations except as created by the purchase of their vote."

The next inquiry made by those who fear to lose the ladder up which they have climbed to seats, once to be reached only by the voice of intelligent freemen of the white race, is the question, will the courts sustain the Amendment as permissible by the Constitution of the United States? Time need not be absorbed in the discussion of this point. Senator Morgan, the greatest constitutional authority in the Senate, has affirmed it in extended argument, and the best men of the profession in our State have shown its consistency with the Constitution of the Union.

Why so much concern for the constitutionality of the Amendment on the part of those who oppose it? Why, if so well satisfied that the best legal minds are wrong, and the judgment of trained statesmen is valueless, before their own opinions, and desires, do not they rather rejoice in the blunder of the Democratic party, soon to see its work undone?

No, their anxiety is not for a broken Constitution and a disappointed Democracy; they will lose no sleep grieving over our check; it is only that they dread to render up the talent they have misused—to see the day of reckoning come, and the opportunity forever lost of holding place and power, through the hosts of the ignorant negro, blind to his interest, deceived by his corruptors, misled by the arts of the demagogue who sacrifices principle, society, and virtue for a mess of pottage!

The fears of such men for the constitutionality of the Amendment can only amuse—they can no longer deceive.

My friends recognize that I am no lawyer qualified to discuss constitutional questions. I would not if I could, I could not if I would, but I do most solemnly affirm that the peace and prosperity of the State, the safety of our homes and firesides, the welfare of the white race and the black race in thunder tones demand the adoption of the Amendment, and to me these are sufficient. I pray that the Amendment may be constitutional for these reasons.

But there is one feature of the opposition which deserves severe condemnation. It is the attempt to mislead the people by the assertion that there is danger that white men who are illiterate are to be thrown out, and by this discrimination class government formed.

The folly of this accusation is only equalled by its absurdity. Centuries of heredity are behind the white man who may be illiterate—his associations, instincts, traditions, are all educative of the better part of man, the conscience and the will. The habit of hearing both sides discussed, of attending the courts, of mingling with his fellow white man of like feelings and aspirations, and his social position in life, place a great gulf between him and the negro, in regard to the best elements of education, which is not book-knowledge, but the drawing out, or development of character. Besides these, he has his God-given patent of race, with all its inheritance.

The every day man of the plough, the poor white man in the country, if you please, is the salt of this republic. He mastered the Indian, he was by Morgan's side with his trusty rifle, he slew the Tories of King's Mountain. In my generation, he won the bloody day of Fredericksburg and a hundred like it, and died in the trenches at Petersburg—he shed immortal glory upon North Carolina at Fort Fisher, and baptized New Bern, Kinston, Plymouth and Bentonsville with his blood. I have lain by his side a private in the ranks, in our scanty blanket under the watching stars—I have eaten with him the parched corn, and when his brother was stricken at my side, have closed his eyelids down, in the repose that comes to him who hath done his duty well. Tell me not that the great Democratic party of North Carolina will ever suffer an injustice to the grandest, largest, most unselfish of all her people, the plain every day man "who knows his rights, and knowing, dare maintain!"

On the contrary, the Democratic party, speaking through the proposed Constitutional Amendment, has expressly declared that the uneducated white man shall not be denied the right to vote; it has created of them in recognition of their services, and the illustrious record of themselves and their forefathers, a favored class; he can vote whether he can read or write. The Republicans, seeing the great care of the Democratic party to preserve to these people their franchise rights, undertakes to degrade them from their high plane and put them on equality with the negro; and to deceive and mislead them by the cry that the Amendment will disfranchise the "poor white man and the negro!" The Democratic party put and preserves the uneducated white man on a higher plane; forever draws the line of separation between him and the negro. The Republican party classes them together; that party regards one as no better than the other.

The Amendment challenges the support of every well-wisher of his fellow-man, irrespective of party. It is embodied common-sense. It is, in the most straight-forward way, a proposition for the permanence, protection, and lasting benefit of every substantial business, and deserves the support of the sensible business men, on the ground of enlightened self-interest, no less than of patriotic devotion to the State.

The honest Republican should support it, because its adoption will so far take the negro out of politics, as to enable him to present the views of his party without the danger of, and odium attached to, black domination.

The sincere populist should vote for it, because as a measure of reform it is in line with his aspirations for improvement in legislation, and is in direct opposition to monopoly, which triumphs by use of votes that can be purchased.

The Democrat who is worthy of the name will not only vote for it, but work for it to the triumphant end of victory, for the sake of all that he holds dear in the civilization received from his fathers, the preservation of republican liberty, the hopes and happiness of the generations to come.

The patriot of whatever shade of political opinion upon policies where division of sentiment is possible, may well unite, nay, ought to unite with the men of his race who have resolved, once and for all, to set the corner-stone of government in its old foundation, committing it as Jefferson had it, to those only who have the "exercise of reason and freedom of opinion."

We need it by every consideration of policy no less than of right. It will tranquillize labor, and send the cross-roads negro politician back to the support of his family, now crowding the county homes, or forming a new army of mendicants on our streets. In this respect the negro who loves the welfare of his own race might well hail the removal of the apple of Sodom, which, however gaudy in outward show, has in the eating brought only ashes and bitterness to him.

Again, it will so stimulate education, in the eight years interval for preparation, that those who have long toiled to this end will rejoice in the magnificent awakening of the commonwealth, and the development of her grandest resources: the intelligence, skill and virtue of her children. To that end the Democratic party stands pledged by every consideration of State pride and self-respect.

It will freely open the purse-strings of the State, until every child in our midst shall enjoy the four months of school term contemplated by the Constitution, aye, and more. There shall be no boy so humble and obscure, that in eight years he may not have the opportunity, if he wills, to qualify himself for suffrage, and at the same time put on the educational armor that will be his strength and support in the struggle to improve his position and win his way in life.

And side by side with that march to the front will be found those from abroad eager to share in the new prosperity, and capital will be glad to seek the shelter of laws made for the common good; no longer shifted by every whim of the evil spirits who direct the huge make-weight of a vote that represents no opinion, no reason, no conscience, no intelligent will, but solely blind power mistakenly misplaced in the delicate wheels of our political life.

Unable to meet the issue in fair debate, the opponents of this safeguard against tyranny from a political boss or the anarchy of an ignorant mob, maddened at the prospect of judgment upon their betrayal of the people for a mess of pottage, have dared to leave argument, to resort to threats.

In the effort to extort from our fears what cannot be won from our judgment, we are told that Congress is to be invoked, that if need be, the military arm is to surround the polls, perhaps to repeat the injury and outrage which exists today in the bull-pen of Idaho. That, at least, is the reasonable inference behind the cloudy rhetoric that talks of driving from the State its free-born citizens.

As to the threats of Federal influence, there is no good man who loves his people and his State, and who sees our duty in this crisis, who will not fling back the taunt of scorn, and in the words of Alexander Stephens, of immortal memory, reply:

"I am afraid of nothing on earth, or above the earth, or under the earth but to do wrong. The path of duty I shall endeavor to travel, fearing no evil and dreading no consequences. I would rather be defeated in a good cause, than to triumph in a bad one. I would not give a fig for a man who would shrink from the discharge of duty for fear of defeat."

We will not split hairs with the officers of the black battallion of 1896. All together, in line, leaving all other things aside, for the Amendment and the supreme welfare of the people.

At the last, we are told that the Supreme Court will treat the Amendment as a nullity, and the struggle will have been in vain.

But behind the Supreme Court is a power that is greater than a monarch upon his throne. It envelops men by an irresistible influence, it enters their mental constitution, as the very atmosphere of thought. That is the power of righteous public opinion. Like gravitation, it sweeps each fact to its own place, in the realm of action. The Chinese may not direct the affairs of society in the Pacific coast, or the Indian in the West, or even the native Hawaiian in his own island so the hour has come when we may challenge mankind as against negro rule, in any form.

Perhaps no man ever studied the institutions of this country with closer appreciation, or keener insight into the dangers that beset this effort of man after self-government than Montesquieu, and his dictum remains unassailable:

"The chief end of all States should be the security to each member of the community of all those absolute rights which are vested in them by the immutable laws of nature."

True, and in this hour, we fall back upon those "laws of nature," to reach that security, in whose absence trade languishes, institutions suffer, society is disorganized, capital takes wings, crime is rampant, the weak are trampled upon, the home is outraged, the freedom of the citizen invaded, property confiscated, and society with all its interests set upon an inclined plane whose bottom is chaos.

The Democratic party since its earliest history, has been conspicuous, as the champion of civil as well as of religious liberty; the defender of the weak as against the strong. It has always insisting upon the widest freedom of opinion, and the fullest expression of thought. Its leaders largely constitute the influential members of society in every walk of life and in every avocation. The rank and file of the party are largely the State's best citizens, and can be safely trusted, to meet the grave issue that has been forced upon the party until final judgment shall be pronounced in favor of White Supremacy. I appeal to the sovereigns of a State where the spark of civil liberty was born, whose patriotic forefathers, many months before Jefferson wrote the immortal Declaration of Independence, had promulgated a Bill of Rights, that embodied the same principles, and that gave to history a Guilford Court House, that guaranteed the results at Yorktown.

I speak in behalf of a commonwealth which in the 60's counted a voting population of only 115,000, yet when the cry went out that Southern homes and Southern liberties were threatened, placed 125,000 of her brave sons, fully panoplied for war, upon the battlefield.

And 40,000 of these devoted North Carolinians, either sleep the dreamless sleep of death in a hero soldier's grave or maimed and wounded live among us to-day, witnesses of what valor can endure. I appeal to the sovereigns of such a State, with such a record.

I speak to the glorious remnant of an army that stretched from Bethel to Appomattox, writing such pages with its blood as astonish the Muse of History as she hastens to preserve them as the tidal record of human heroism.

They who gave to the world the most magnificent example of patient endurance and sublime sacrifice for principle known to the ages, will not fail the mother State which they have glorified forever.

Nor will North Carolina tarnish her escutcheon with an injustice to the heroes of the battle-cross, nay, nor to their children. They are our jewels, those children. They are safe in the casket of the love of the people. To save them from alien domination, we call upon the fathers in this hour!

Leading as we are the grand procession of industrial progress, with yet undeveloped mines of untold wealth, with water-powers singing through ceaseless idle hours, unharnessed, hence, unprofitable, but capable of making of themselves, the State rich, with miles and miles of timber lands, waiting for the transforming hand of capital, with a climate unsurpassed, let's embrace the opportunity to clear away the only barrier, that prevents our being a great and happy people. Not with any desire to oppress the weak, or wish to take advantage of our position and say, "might makes right," but because North Carolina is pre-eminently the home of the proud Anglo-Saxon, with less admixture of race here than elsewhere for the same population in the world, let's resolve, that our ballots shall be as white as our skins, and that we will draw our swords and fling away the scabbards and swear upon the naked steel, that North Carolina shall be free.

As Mr. Cleveland has remarked in another connection, "I have written under the sanction of that freedom of speech" which Thomas Jefferson placed among the cardinal factors of our Democratic creed.

My loving regards abide with all who are in sympathy with, and who are laboring for the succees of the Constitutional Amendment.

Sincerely and cordially,

Your most obedient servant,

J. S. CARR.

(OVER.)

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 24, 1900

We desire a live agent and correspondent at every postoffice in Cumberland and adjoining counties.

Correspondence on all subjects of local and general interest and opinions upon matters public of concern, are invited

The editor will not be responsible for the views or statements of correspondents—and reserves the right at all times to revise or correct any article he may think requires it.

Correspondence for the Weekly Observer should reach the office not later than Monday.

One side, only, of the paper must be written on—and the real name of the writer accompany the contribution. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

☞ The date on your label tells you when your subscription expires. Receipts for money on subscription will be given in change of date on label. If not properly changed in two weeks notify us.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Headeasy.
Nimocks & Cook---A Bad Fire.
Sedberry---Your Straw Hat.
Q. K. Nimocks---Rich and Poor.
A. A. McKethan, C. S. C. --Summons.
Geo. M. Rose and H. L. Cook---Commissioners' Land Sale.
The University of North Carolina Summer Schools.

Married.

At Roslin by Jno. Roslin Smith, Esq., Mr. D. J. Honeycutt and Miss Lena May Bird, both of Hope Mills.

Well Developed Wheat.

We have seen well developed wheat almost ready for the thrasher, in fact it will be ready in two week, from the farm of Mr. J. G. Layton near Dunn, N. C.

Fayetteville Girls Abroad.

We find the following in the Columbus News of May 17th:

Several delightful steamer parties have been given this summer. A delightful one was given by Capt. Potts, of the "Bohemian Girl." Among the honored guests were Misses Margaret and Bessie McNeill, of Fayetteville; Lassie Potts, and Mary and Pauline Cameron.

Death of Mrs. Buckingham.

Mrs. Mary A. Buckingham, wife of constable Buckingham, died at 4:30 a. m., 20th of May, aged 60 years; funeral took place from the Campbelliton M. E. church at 5:30 Monday.

The deceased has been in ill health for some time and her death was not unexpected. Constable Buckingham has our sympathy in his sore bereavement.

Sons of Confederate Veterans.

It is earnestly desired that North Carolina be represented at Louisville by representatives from several camps. A camp has been organized at Raleigh, and it is hoped that there will be one in Fayetteville, and we learn that a commission has been sent to Capt. E. R. McKethan to organize one here. The initiation fee is 25 cents and dues 10 cents a year, and each camp must have at lesst ten members to start with.

Death of An Ex-Confederate.

Recently died at Brunt, N. C., Mr. Jacob Autry in his 66 year. Mr. Autry was in the service of the Confederate States during the Civil war; was a member of the Baptist church for about forty years and one of our most respected citizens. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Catharine Hall, two sons and two daughters to mourn for him, but not as those who have no hope May his honesty and virtue long be emulated. WARREN CARVER.

The Eclipse of the Sun.

As our readers know that there will be a total eclipse of the Sun on the 28th of this month, it may interest them to know that it begins at St. Louis at 6:43 a. m., will be on till 7:09 and will end 8:55, total duration 2:12. It begins at Norfolk at 7:36; Columbia 7:07; Raleigh 7:28; Mobile 6:40.

Scientists are making great preparations to observe this rare event and they will solve the problems of the speed and direction of the moon, its distance from the Earth and Sun, the speed of the earth's orbit, its rotation on its axis, its distance from the Sun, etc.

United Sons of Confederate Veterans—Camp Organized.

The Hector McKethan Camp of Sons of United Confederate Veterans was organized in this city Tuesday with the following officers:

E. R. McKethan, Commandant.

J. G. Hollingsworth, 1st Lieutenant Commander.

J. D. Williams, 2nd Lieutenant Commander.

Hector McGeachy, Adjutant.

J. M. McPherson, Surgeon.

J. A. McLean, Quartermaster.

C. L. Jones, Treasurer.

T. H. Powers, Color Sergeant.

Herbert Atkinson, Historian.

Delegates to Louisville to be appointed later.

Speaking at King Hiram.

There was a large gathering of the people at King Hiram Lodge, in Gray's Creek township, Tuesday night to hear Messrs. H. L. Cook and E. R. MacKethan discuss the Amendment.

The crowd filled the school room and listened with interest to two hours speech making, and were enthusiastic in their expressions of approval at the utterances of the speakers.

After the speaking a "White Supremacy Club" was organized with the following officers:

W. C. Riddle, President; Prof. S. D. Cole, Vice-President; H. B. Willis, Secretary.

Somewhere between 40 and 50 members enrolled themselves last night, and these live Democrats propose to every white man in the township to enroll himself as a follower of the white emblem.

Gray's Creek Democracy is at work on the farm from morning until night, but find time to talk white supremacy between times.

Mr. Charles Haigh, Jr., of the Southern, Washington, D. C., is spending the week at home.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles. Scalds. Burns.

The Lockville Power.

The surveying of the Buckhorn water power, by the Cape Fear Electric Power Company, has been completed and it now only remains for the experts to make their report to the northern capitalists, and on this report will depend their interest in the matter. Buckhorn is fifteen miles below Lockville, both of which powers the Cape Fear Company propose to eventually use; first, however, by transmitting the current to Fayetteville from the lower power.

The Raleigh Post of Friday contains the following item:

Mr. Richard Seawell, who is surveying the water power from Lockville to Buck Shoal, in Chatham county, is here on a visit to relatives and friends.

The water power at Lockville is one of the finest in the State, and a strong company has been organized to develop it. Mr. Seawell speaks enthusiastically of the possibilities of the water power to be developed.

The company, which is at work on the property, proposes to employ the water power in transmitting electricity to Jonesboro, Sanford, Fayetteville and other points. It is proposed to build cotton factories and operate them by the water power.

The company that is developing the property is the Cape Fear Power Company. Mr. William Morgan is president and Mr. R. P. Gray, secretary.

The "Queen of the Cape Fear."

In a few months there will be plying between this city and Wilmington a handsome new boat, which has already been named the "Queen of the Cape Fear." Mr. Oliver Evans, President of the Merchants' and Farmers' Transportation Company, which is the company that will own the new boat, informs us that Monday week the stockholders will meet and decide what to do with the Driver; whether to keep her on the upper Cape Fear or put her on the Black River. River business has greatly increased in the last few years, and it may be found profitable to run both boats.

The Wilmington Star of last Friday says:

Mr. T. D. Love, general manager of the Merchants' and Farmers' Transportation Company, returned yesterday from a trip to St. Paul's, Robeson county, where he purchased from the St. Paul's Lumber Company a large bill of material for the construction of a new steamboat for the Cape Fear river trade, which his company will begin building at a very early date in order to have it completed and in operation August 1st.

The new steamer, though large, will be of light draught and built for fast schedule in order to handle truck and passengers at the greatest possible convenience.

The lumber for the boat is of first-class North Carolina yellow pine, and admirably adapted for boat building. New machinery throughout will be installed in the new boat, which bids fair to be the "Queen of the Cape Fear."

Mr. Currie to Organize Clubs.

Mr. J. H. Currie has been appointed by the County Executive Committee organizer of White Supremacy Clubs for this County. This is a most excellent appointment. Mr. Currie is thoroughly qualified for this work and will give it his personal attention. He has already appointed sub-organizers in each township and the work of organizing the clubs all over the County will be pushed at once.

In no other way can the organization of the white vote be made so perfect and we are sure that, with the assistance of the local leaders, our County organizer will have this County thoroughly organized. We hope that the attendance in the different townships will be large, and that representative men will be put in charge of this most important work.

During the last campaign these clubs were a very important factor, and wherever they were organized very effective work was done.

The purpose of the clubs will be to see that all voters are registered and that they attend at the polls and vote. They will also be the means of seeing that persons not entitled to vote are challenged, and do general campaign work.

The club meetings will be addressed from time to time by our local speakers, as well as by speakers from a distance. A large quantity of literature on the subject of the amendment will be distributed by the different clubs. Later on in the campaign it is proposed to hold at the County seat a meeting of all the clubs of this county, when distinguished speakers from a distance will be present and address them.

We heartily endorse this work and urge upon the white people of the county the necessity of joining the club in their neighborhood.

Death of An Infant.

James Ransom Burns, infant son of Sheriff and Mrs. George A. Burns, died yesterday, in the second month of its age, having been born the 11th of April. The funeral will take place from the Catholic church to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The sympathy of the whole community goes out to the bereaved parents in their sore affliction.

The Hope Mills Fair.

A large number of our citizens are very desirous of visiting the Hope Mills Fair and Bazaar on Friday afternoon, and, if the A. C. L. will make some convenient arrangement for transportation, such as holding the departure of the Bennettsville freight until nine o'clock, and having the north-bound fast mail to stop there that night, they will gladly take advantage of the opportunity to go, hundreds strong. Better still would be for the Hope Mills people to have a special train from here, say to leave here at 4 in the afternoon, returning at 11 o'clock that night.

Died in the Electric Chair

By telegraph to the Observer.

Sing-Sing, May 21.---Fritz Meyer, the marderer, was put to death in the electric chair this morning at 6:05 The current was on seven seconds. The Physicians said the heart didn't beat, but the current was put on again for three seconds. Meyer went to his death unconcerned, an atheist and unrepentant.

Proceedings of the Veterans' Camp.

The meeting of Camp, 857, U. C. V., was held at the Town Hall Saturday according to notice, when the following members were appointed delegates and alternates to the Louisville reunion:

Delegates—J. H. Carrie, W. G. Hall, J. A. McPherson.

Alternates—Col. J. B. Starr, Capt. A. B. Williams, Maj. A. A. McKethan.

The following maids of honor were appointed, and are respectfully requested to form an association of the "Daughters of the Confederacy":

Miss May Kyle, Miss Flora McPherson, Miss Robbie Hall, Miss Ellen Brandt, Miss Alice Haigh, Miss Hattie Taylor, Miss Carrie Green, Miss Eliza Williams, Miss Janie McKethan, Miss Eloise McGill, Miss Marion McArthur, Miss Kate Underwood.

It was the unanimous desire of the meeting that all sons of members of this Camp at once organize a camp of "Sons of Veterans."

A resolution was carried urgently requesting that all persons visiting Louisville on this occasion join the members of this Camp in going to the reunion, and Louisville, through the commanding General, extends a cordial invitation to all to come.

J. B. SMITH, Commander.
J. N. PRIOR, Adjutant.

Death of One of Fayetteville's Oldest Citizens, Mr. Charles Goddard.

This community has received with deep regret the announcement of the death of Mr. Charles Goddard, which took place at 9:30 o'clock Sunday morning at his residence on Robinson street.

The deceased had reached the advanced age of nearly 88 years, having been born Dec. 30, 1812, in the parish of St. Leonard's, London, England. His long life was one of honor, usefulness, sustained by effort and stirring adventure. At the age of 19 years he enlisted in the 14th regiment of infantry in the British army, serving faithfully for 14 years, and receiving an honorable discharge at Quebec, Canada. In 1845 he enlisted in the United States regular army for service in the Mexican war, and was transferred in 1847 from the arsenal at Troy, N. Y., to the arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, throughout which he performed well all the duties of a soldier, he engaged in business, and was a successful merchant in Statesville and Goldsboro, but for more than thirty years has been a resident of this city.

Mr. Goddard was a man of strong, positive character, very faithful to his friends, and emphatically imbued with the courage of his convictions. His funeral took place at 10 o'clock Tuesday from St. John's Church, of which he was the oldest member living.

Burial of Mr. Goddard.

The funeral services over the remains of the late lamented Charles Goddard took place at St. John's Episcopal church at 10 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, Rev. I. W. Hughes officiating, and the burial took place in the old cemetery.

The following were the pall-bearers: Messrs. Charles Haigh, H. R. Horne, T. J. Powers, W. W. Cole, M. J. Graham, B. G. Hollingsworth and Charles Kennedy.

Fort Taken to Hope Mills.

Thomas Fort was taken to Hope Mills Tuesday by Sheriff Burns for trial before Magistrate D. J. Cashwell, on the charge of attempted criminal assault on Mrs. Jas. B. Driver. Messrs. H. L. Cook and Z. B. Newton appear for the prosecution and Messrs. Thos. H. Sutton and A. S. Hall for the defense. The Sheriff had assurances, before taking the prisoner to the scene of the alleged crime, that no violence would be offered him.

Sheriff Burns returned with his prisoner that afternoon. There was a large crowd at the trial, but no suspicion of disturbance at all. Mrs. Driver and her nurse testified, and as the prisoner introduced no testimony, he was bound over to the criminal court on their evidence. His bond was fixed at $700.

Magistrate Cashwell required a one thousand dollar bond of Fort, instead of $700, as he first announced.

The Hope Mills Fair.

The pretty little village of Hope Mills is in a fever of excitement over the coming Masonic Fair and Bazaar. It promises to be a great success. It will afford Fayetteville people, and merchants in particular, a fine opportunity to get better acquainted with our neighbors, and also to witness the handiwork of skilled artisans from all parts of the country, and, above all, a most pleasant outing.

The following explains itself:

Hope Mills, N. C., May 22, 1900.
Editor Fayetteville OBSERVER,
Fayetteville, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—We wish to inform the good people of Fayetteville, and the readers of the OBSERVER in general, that a Masonic Fair and Bazaar will be held at Hope Mills (No. 1) North Carolina, beginning on the evening of the 24th and closing on the evening of the 26th of May, 1900. Nothing will be left undone that will add to the comfort or pleasure of those who attend.

The Fair and Bazaar is a marvelous exhibition of the handiwork of some of the most skilled artisans, tastefully arranged and handsomely decorated with artificial flowers, made by the operatives of mills of the waste thread. This feature alone will amply repay any who may come, for almost any sacrifice of time or money it will cost them. We must stop.

Any attempt at a description of this wonderful display would be a failure. When we should have exhausted ourselves in the effort, one might truthfully say, "The half has never yet been told." Very respectfully,

COMMITTEE.

J. I. Carson, Prothonotary, Washington, Pa., says, "I have found Kodol Dyspepsia Cure an excellent remedy in case of stomach trouble, and have derived great benefit from its use." It digests what you eat and can not fail to cure.

King Bros.

Death of Mr. Edward J. Fuller.

Mr. E. J. Fuller passed quietly away Tuesday night at the home of his sister, Mrs. Sandy Robeson, at the age of 51.

Mr. Fuller has been in bad health for several years, but for three or four months past he has grown steadily worse and for much of this time he has been an intense sufferer. He made a brave struggle against the disease that had taken fatal hold upon him, and all his sufferings were borne with wonderful patience and resignation. He realized the fact that his end was near and expressed his firm faith in God and his readiness to go when the summons came.

His friends were constant in their kind attentions during his protracted illness, and have heard with regret the tidings of his death.

Mr. Fuller died in the room in which he was born and in which his mother also had been born.

The funeral service will be held today (Thursday) at 11:15 a. m. at the Presbyterian church. To the bereaved wife and sister, who have nursed him so tenderly during his long sickness, we extend our earnest sympathy.

Goebel Was Governor.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, May 21.---Beckham wins. The United States Supreme Court decided to day that it has no jurisdiction in the Kentucky case. The effect of this will be the unseating of the usurper Taylor.

Chili and China.

By cable to the Observer.

Paris, May 21.—It is learned from a high source that grave conditions exist between Chili and China. It is said the Chinese are rising against foreigners because many concessions and contracts have been granted the latter.

Bubonic Plague at San Francisco.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, May 21.—The Marine Hospital service admits that cases of bubonic plague exist in San Francisco's Chinatown and that measures have been taken to stamp out the disease. Quarantine regulations have been adopted. Surgeon-General Wyman says there is no occasion for alarm as precautions will be taken so that the disease cannot spread to any extent.

Advance in Price of Sugar.

By telegraph to the Observer.

New York, May 21.---All grades of refined sugars were advanced to five cents to-day except coarse, granulated, and extra fine granulated, Arnckle Brothers and the Doshier Refining Co., following the advance made by the American Sugar Refining Company. It was later announced that Howell Sons & Company, representing the National and Mollenhauser refineries, also advanced the refined products, thus putting the entire trade on a basis of five and one-fifth cents for refined sugar.

Boers Visit the President.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, May 22.---The Boer envoys this morning visited the White House and were received by the President with special courtesy. Mr. McKinley told them that this Country's offer of mediation, having been once rejected, cannot be renewed at the present time. His personal sympathy was shown.

Taylor Escapes Into Indiana.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Louisville, May 22.—A telegram from a trustworthy source at Indianapolis, this morning, says that Gov. Taylor, of Kentucky, reached that city to-day and was in consultation with friends. The moment the Supreme Court issued its decision a detective was sent to Indianapolis for ex Secretary of State Finley or any other Republican indicted by a Franklin County grand jury. A Bench warrant was issued for Taylor, but he eluded the detective in a closed carriage and escaped into Indiana. This brought out the fact that an indictment was really found against Taylor and held up by Judge Cantrell. The feeling to-day is very bitter. The Republican minor state officers refuse to surrender to the Democrats and will carry their cases to the United States Supreme Court. Until that body acts on their writ of error they will hold their offices. Taylor will not return to Kentucky until the Republican State Convention is called, just after the Republican National Convention.

There Were Some Insurgents Left

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, May 22.—General MacArthur cables that Gen. Wheaton reports that two whole companies of insurgents have surrendered at Tarlac. This is the first case of an entire organization surrendering and is considered significant.

Women Cheered Lynchers—Mob Held Up Train and Captured Negro.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Pueblo, Col., May 23—A mob of five thousand lynched Calvin Kimblern, the negro who assaulted and murdered two little white girls, inmates of the Pueblo Orphan's Home. The lynching occurred at half-past 1 this morning. Women cheered as the negro was swung to a telegraph pole. An official of the Rio Grand ordered all trains to be rushed past stations for fear the mob would board and seize the negro. The mob placed ties on the track and stopped two trains before they found the one the negro was on. They dragged him with a rope around his neck to a telegraph pole and was thrice strung up before the rope held.

PREVENTED A TRAGEDY.

Timely information given Mrs. Geo. Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, prevented a dreadful tragedy and saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of Pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of the matchless merit of this grand remedy for curing all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50. and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at B.E. Sedberry & Sons.

A FOLLOWER OF MEASLES.—In many instances a persistent cough follows an attack of measles. In speaking of this Mr. Walter B. Beel, editor of the Elkin (N. C) *Times*, says: "Three weeks ago I had an attack of measles which left me with a bad cough. I took several doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the cough has entirely disappeared. I consider Chamberlain's medicines the best on the market." For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers,
The #1 pill.

Twenty-Three Killed Outright in Cumnock Explosion.

Hamilton Fighting His Way to The Vaal.

Women Cheered the Lynching.

The Queen's Birthday Honors—America and Turkey—Engineer and Fireman Killed—In Congress.

The Queen's Birthday Honors.

By cable to the Observer.

London, May 23.—The Queen's birthday honors include thirty-three gold medals, Gen. Gatacre getting one, and eighty-one silver medals of the new Kaiser kind. The latter were awarded chiefly for services during the plague and famine in India.

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Westfield, N. Y., May 23.—The west bound fast train on the Lake Shore Railroad this morning jumped the track in the yards here. Engineer Reagan and a fireman, name unknown, were killed.

America and Turkey.

By cable to the Observer.

London, May 23.—A despatch from Constantinople sent Monday and which came via Philipopolis says the American legation has presented another note to the Sultan, not in the nature of an ultimatum, but is much stronger than the first note.

In Congress.

By telegraph to the Observer.

May 23.

Washington.---The Senate passed Senator Morgan's resolution calling on the Secretaries of War and Navy for reports of railway and oceanic transportation between the United States and Manila since the occupation by Americans. The object is to show the saving that will be effected by the building of the Nicaragua canal.

The Cumnock Explosion—Twenty-three Men Killed.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Greensboro, N. C., May 23.—A terrific explosion occurred at Cumnock mines, forty miles west of here yesterday afternoon. Twenty-three miners were killed and thirty injured. Of the dead, eleven were whites, including several foremen. The remainder were colored. The cause of the explosion is unknown. By 6 a. m. all the bodies had been recovered and surgeons were working over the injured, many of whom were fearfully mangled and cannot live.

British Now Close to The Vaal.

By cable to the Observer.

London, May 23.—The war office announced today that Gen. Ian Hamilton with a force occupied Heilbron yesterday. Heilbron is only thirty miles from the Vaal river and is north of the Rhenoster river, where the Boers were to make a stand. Roberts's infantry left Kroonstad Monday and are evidently close behind Hamilton's advance.

Hamilton Fighting Dewet.

Lord Roberts cables under Tuesday's date from Honings Spruit: "Hamilton has reached Heilbron after a series of engagements with a Boer force commanded by Gen. Christopher Dewet, who is retiring before him, Bradwood has captured fifteen wagons. There were seventy five casualties to Hamilton's force up to yesterday evening. We marched here this morning."

The Boer Position at Rhenoster.

Honing Spruit, May 22.—A resident of this place has shown your correspondent a sketch disclosing the Boer position at Rhenoster Lager. East of railway the fighting position, or what would naturally be the fighting position, is unoccupied. On the west of the railway are said to be twelve thousand Boers and fifteen guns, including one long-tom. The Boers are not intrenched, but the position affords a natural cover. All the bridges have been blown up.

Commandant Wessels has tendered the submission of himself and men.

Burghers Surrendering.

Kroonstad, May 21.—The Burghers have kept the officers busy taking their surrendered arms. Fifteen hundred passes have been issued. Paul Botha, a representative of the Free State, tried to make an arrangement with President Steyn to accept the occupation of the town and leave the seals here. Piet De Wet who offered to surrender on certain conditions tried to prevent the burning of the goods and sheds. President Steyn carried away all the silver in banks here except about five hundred pounds.

Texas Quarantines.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Austin, May 21.—No traffic from San Francisco can enter Texas on account of the plague. The Government is sending out curative serum.

THE UNIVERSITY
—OF—
NORTH CAROLINA.
Established in 1789.

SUMMER SESSION begins June 12, Closes August 31. Regular Collegiate Instruction in all Departments for term of twelve weeks. Tuition $20; Registration $5.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS from June 12 to July 7. Special Instruction by school experts. Tuition $6.

For circular containing courses of study, address

PRESIDENT ALDERMAN,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

With
Warm Weather
comes
HEADACHE.
You will find THE
remedy in
HEADEASY
Endorsed by leading physicians, clergymen and business men.
Ask For It At The Fountains.
Sold also in 10, 15 and 35c. bottles.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
COTTON BUYER,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS
REVISED DAILY.

COTTON.

Middling	9¼
Strict Middling	9¼
Good Middling	9¼
Strict Good Middling	9 40

NAVAL STORES

Spirits	46½
Common Rosin	1 10
Virgin	2 20
Yellow Dip	2 20
Hard	1 20

PORDUCE
REPORTED BY A. S. HUSKE, GROCER.

Flour—1st pat., sack,	$2.40@$2.65
Family Flour—2nd pat., sack	$2.00 @ 2.20
Hides—dry—per lb.	8@10
" —green—per lb.	5
Wool—washed	15@20
Bacon—hog round per lb	9½
" —ham	11a11½
" —sides—	9½a10
" —shoulders—	8
Oats—32 lbs per bushel	45
Peas—clay	55
" —mixed	75a80
" —white,	90@100
Meal—bolted—46 lbs per bushel	55@60
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel	50@55
Corn—old—56 lbs per bushel	55a60
Onions—select—per bushel	1.00a1.25
Lard—N. C.	10@11
Tallow	4
Ducks	20@25
Hens—per head	25@28
Roosters—per head	18 a 20
Turkeys—per lb	8a9
Guineas	none
Geese	25 a 30
Country Butter	20@25
Honey—strained—per lb	8c
Eggs,	10½
Feathers—new	35 a 40
Potatoes—Irish	1.00a1.25
Pork	5@6

PURE, SPARKLING, BUBBLING SODA WATER,
3 degrees only above the freezing point.
NEW AND HANDSOME ONYX APPARATUS,
a veritable feast to the eye and as clean as a new pin.
DELICIOUS SYRUPS,
carefully made and drawn from porcelain jars.
YOU WILL ENJOY the cool breeze from our fan while quaffing refreshing drinks. No wonder they are appreciated.
WE SPARE NO LABOR, no expense to make them popular at
HORNE'S PHARMACY.

CLARET
LIMEADE,
The Best Soda Fountain Drink.
Get it at
KING BROS.,
Druggists,
Hotel LaFayette Building.

YOUR STRAW HAT
BLEACHED
CLEANED
8 TIMES
25c.
"LINANE"
DOES IT
makes your old straw hat "like new." Only costs you 25 cents at
SEDBERRY'S.

7 JOB LOTS
219 Boxes
Tobacco
20 Different Grades
bought low down
for my customers in Fayetteville, Cumberland and adjoining counties.
Remember My Prices Cannot Be Duplicated.
W. J. McDONALD,
Jobber in Tobacco and Cigars,
12 Hay Street.
Full Line of My Own Make of Wines.

Stoves, - Ranges, Hollow-Ware, Pump Pipe Points.
We have on hand the leading brands of Excelsior Stoves and Ranges, Garland, Elmor, Farm Girl and the Blue Flame Oil Stoves.
PUMPS.
We handle the celebrated Douglass, Pittsburg and Myers' Deep Well Pumps.
Tin, Agate Ware, &c.
Full line of home-made Tin-Ware, Agate and Galvanized Water Coolers, 2 to 10 gallon Ice Cream Freezers, White Mountain, O. K and Arctic, the best on market. Fly Fans and Fly Traps, Table Cutlery, Spoons and Scissors.
Lot of Crockery, Glassware and Lamps still left on hand, which must be sold at some price. Fruit Jars, Jelly Tumblers.
Prices Are Right.
Yours to please,
McMILLAN BROS.
We take old stoves in exchange for new ones.

FOR SALE.
One Fine Mule,
One Small Horse,
Second-hand Cane Mill,
Two pair Log Cart Wheels.
A. E. RANKIN CO.
May 12-dsam-w2t May 16-d6t

NOTICE.
Persons holding Bridge Bonds Nos 3, 74, 93 and 94 will call for payment. Interest ceased on May 1st. J. B. TROY, Treas'r Cumberland County
May 11-2td1w

Thousands Killed.
Thousands of insects can be killed by the use of
INSECTICIDE,
the greatest insect destroyer yet discovered for Ants, Cockroaches, Flees and Bed Bugs.
FAYETTEVILLE DRUG STORE.
One Minute Cough Cure, cures. That is what it was made for.

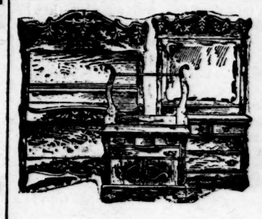
RICH AND POOR
alike join in the song of praise to the merits of PERFECTION Flour. And it is equally popular with both classes. The poor can afford it because PERFECTION is cheaper in price than most of the so-called high-grade flours; the rich use it because they find it better than other brands for which they must pay more money. All pronounce it the BEST and CHEAPEST flour sold in Fayetteville.
PLOW BARGAINS.
We are offering some special drives in Reversible Landslides, Light Drafts, etc., closing out at one-half to two-thirds original value. Take a look at them; just the thing for new ground.
LIVE STOCK FEED in any quantity the year round.
Heavy and Staple Groceries of all kinds at lowest prices.
Q. K. NIMOCKS,
'Phone 56. Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 10 Hay street, Fayetteville, N. C.

A BAD FIRE,
that, and a total loss. Having an insurance policy is the only remedy for the disaster. Eternal readiness for a fire is the only safety. No man can tell when a blaze will break out. Be fortified against the flaming visitor by a policy in one of our powerful companies. We can make you a life-long stranger to adversity.
BONDS OF ALL SORTS executed on short notice in the UNITED STATES FIDELITY & GUARANTY COMPANY, of Baltimore, Md.
NIMOCKS & COOK,
General Insurance Agents,
10 Hay st., Fayetteville, N. C.
(Phone 56)

1900.
The South Side
Fruit Carriers and Baskets
Petersburg, Va.
Write for Catalogue and Prices.

WAGONS.
Just received a car load of the "Old Hickory" Wagons and Carts, all styles and sizes.
We Can Save You Money if You Will Examine Our BUGGIES Before You Purchase.
We make a specialty of nice BUGGY HARNESS, and have a nice lot of Double and Single Wagon Harness, Strap Goods, Bridles and Saddles.
See our Fine WAGON SADDLES.
A. E. RANKIN CO.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!



It is not my intention to sell my Furniture by large attractive advertisements. I simply drop in an advertisement to remind you that
"The Old Reliable Newberry Furniture House"
is the place to get all kind of new, latest designed Furniture at the very lowest prices. I invite you to call when you are wanting anything in my line, and I feel sure that the prices and quality will sell the goods.
C. B. NEWBERRY.

Walter Watson,
GUNMAKER
and dealer in
FIRE ARMS.

Parker, Colt, Remington, Westley, W. & C. Scott, Richards, Peter Wbley and Premier
Shot Guns and Repeating Rifles.
Colt, Remington, Smith & Wesson, Harrington & Richards and Forehand Arms Co. Revolvers.
Paper and Brass Shot Shells, Pistol and Rifle Cartridges, Loaded Shells, Keystone B. L. Implements, Hunting Coats, Hunting Vests, Leggings, Gun Cases. Belts, Leather and Canvas Cartridge Bags.
Gun and Rifle Powder direct from the Magazine and Shot from the Factory.
Send for catalogue and price-list of the above goods.
WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

A new Private Hospital, just opened for the treatment of Medical, Surgical and Gynecological diseases of all kinds. New building with all modern conveniences—heating, lighting, ventilation, drainage, perfect; elevator; hot and cold baths on every floor. Best equipped operating room. Most modern hospital furniture. Experienced trained nurses and matron. Terms moderate. Address
DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Prevention

better than cure. Tutt's Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent

Sick Headache,

dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid liver and kindred diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

ABSOLUTELY CURE.

Rates to Reunion.

The A. C. L. announces that it has made special rates to Louisville, Ky., on account of the annual Reunion of Confederate Veterans, May 30th to June 3rd. The rate is $13.55 from Fayetteville, Hope Mills and Maxton.

Rhodes Will Live.

Mr. E. W. Rhodes, who recently attempted suicide by cutting his throat at Godwin, will live. The fearful gash is healing and the state of his mind seems to be better. It is thought that he will have to be sent to the asylum. His wife, worry over the state of whose health unbalanced his mind, is also recovering.

Sons of Veterans.

Why not have in Cumberland a Camp of Sons of Confederate Veterans? Several young men have been heard to signify their willingness to join and there is no doubt that a number of others would also be willing to come in. As the old veterans are passing away there ought to be some organization of this kind in our midst. If practicable it ought to be organized in time to send delegates to the reunion in Louisville, which will be a trip long to be remembered.

Deaths in 71st.

Miss Margaret Amanda Ray, near Argyle, this county, died very suddenly at her home on the evening of the 12th inst. Miss Ray was an excellent woman of rare Christian character, and in her death Long Street Presbyterian church will lose a faithful member. She was a daughter of Duncan and Margaret Ray.

On Wednesday the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ray died in 71st township.

A Delightful Affair.

A most delightful evening was spent by a number of young folks at the Starr house on Haymount last Wednesday night.

The splendid grounds were beautifully decorated and on the lawns refreshments were served, while, in the house, the two spacious drawing rooms were thrown open, and, together with the hall, made a grand dancing floor.

Mrs. Banks and Mrs. Starr are to be thanked for inaugurating what will undoubtedly prove a great source of amusement for the young folks.

Again it is a Fayetteville Boy.

We are gratified to learn that our young townsman, Mr. Charles S. Rose, who is a member of the senior class at the University of North Carolina, and will graduate on June 6th, has been awarded by the faculty the Charles W. Worth prize for the best thesis on some philosophical subject. We do not know the title of his subject, but, under the condition of the prize, it will be published and sent to all the leading colleges in the United States. This is one of the very highest honors in the gift of the University, and considering that Mr. Rose has only been there two years, having first gone to Davidson college, it is a remarkable achievement.

Mr. Craig, Last Thursday Night.

Hon. Locke Craig made a speech of near two hours length, Thursday night at the Court House, to a delighted audience of ladies and gentlemen. It was a masterly effort, and was generally regarded as a more lucid exposition of the purpose and effect of the Amendment, as well as of its lawfulness, than any other speech so far delivered in the State. Throughout, it was enlivened by a number of brand new jokes and humorous stories, told in Mr. Craig's inimitably droll style. So that, what with the logic and what with the fun, all his hearers were charmed into forgetfulness of the passing of time.

Mr. Craig's speech will be of great service to the cause of Democracy in these parts, because it was spoken to an audience of influential people. Later—some time in June, when the campaign has gotten under way—he will visit us again, when arrangements will be made to give this distinguished speaker a popular reception.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at B. R. Sedberry & Son's drug store.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demoniac enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

Otto Korb, Grand Chancellor, K. P., Boonville, Ind., says, "DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve soothes the most delicate skin and heals the most stubborn ulcer with certain and good results." Cures piles and skin diseases. Don't buy an imitation. King Bros.

Fort Captured — Gladly Surrenders to Sheriff Burns.

Thos. Fort, the young white man wanted in Hope Mills for an attempted criminal assault on one of the most prominent women of that village, was captured last Wednesday night and is now safely confined in the county jail.

Tuesday morning Sheriff Geo. A. Burns received word that Fort was in hiding at the the house of a kinsman (Mr. Haywood Bullard) at Clay Fork. Accompanied by Mr. J. H. Benton, he started for Clay Fork at 2 o'clock, and reached there about 8:30. He was met at the door by Mr. Bullard, and, upon stating his mission, was told that Fort was in the loft room asleep. He then went and told Fort of the Sheriff's presence, and Fort at once came down and surrendered. He seemed to be in a great state of fear, and said he was glad of the promised protection of the officers.

Sheriff Burns and Mr. Benton arrived here with the prisoner at three o'clock Thursday morning, and he was placed in the first cell on the second floor.

Although there is no suspicion of any mob violence being contemplated, the Sheriff has taken all necessary precautions to protect his prisoner.

The following is the official description of Fort:

Thomas Fort is about 20 years old, light complexion, dark hair, weighs about 130 pounds, and has the figure of a nude woman tatooed on one arm between elbow and wrist, height 5 feet 2 inches.

Mr. A. H. Slocomb Will Be Named for Congress—The Third District Republican Convention.

Postmaster A. L. McCaskill returned Friday from Clinton, where he represented Cumberland at the Third District Republican convention held there Thursday.

Abe Bryan, the colored statesman from Craven, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, was made permanent Chairman.

Delegates to the Republican National convention are: Seymour Hancock, of Craven, and Sam King, of Bladen; alternates, S. H. Cotton, of Cumberland, and Williams, of Sampson. The Executive Committee was re-organized by the election of S. H. Cotton chairman.

The nomination of a candidate for Congress was left to the Executive Committee, all of whom announced publicly their preference for Mr. A. H. Slocomb.

The Executive Committee is composed of Dave Sutton, Bladen; S. H. Cotton, Cumberland; Dock Wilson, Harnett; A. M. Clark, Moore; Williams, Sampson; M. L. Ward, Onslow; Abe Bryan, Craven; John Willie, Jones; Abe Middleton, Duplin.

Monument Association.

The regular meeting of the Monument Association was held on Tuesday, 15th inst. After the minutes, and report of the special meeting of the Committee on designs, were read, the ways and means of raising money were discussed. The ladies decided to act at once, on one of the plans proposed by the gentlemen, namely, to *invite contributions from the public.*

The Association earnestly desires that every person in the county, and every native of the county, wherever they may be, will feel that they are personally interested in this work and will do what they can to hasten its completion. If we work *all together*, and with willing hearts, the result will be all that we can desire; a fitting and handsome memorial to our noble Confederate soldiers. Let every veteran add his tribute of love.

The Treasurer reports:

Invested in Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.,	$1,600 00
Interest at 4 per cent., now due,	40.00
Five (5) shares Fayetteville Real Estate, Class J,	97 80
Amount on deposit,	165 73
Total,	$1,303.53

The sum desired is $2,500.

C. G. MALLETT.
Pres't Monu'l Ass'n.

A Cunarder Ashore.

By cable to the Observer.)

Santo Domingo, May 19—The steamship Carinathia, a Cunarder, is ashore on the south coast of Hayti. Her hold is partly filled with water. She was in a bad way and went ashore yesterday at full speed and struck at Point Cravoise. The impact drove her high on the beach. It is unknown whether any lives were lost.

How Mafeking Was Relieved.

By cable to the Observer.

Pretoria, May 19.—A dispatch from Dalope Laager, dated Thursday, says that a large British contingent from the South, having got into Mafeking on Wednesday, the siege was raised, the Federal commandoes withdrawing.

[A Lorenzo Marquez cable says that the date was, as above stated, viz: on Wednesday, May 16th.]

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, rundown people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, druggists.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of the remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is for sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

"No family can afford to be without One Minute Cough Cure. It will stop a cough and cure a cold quicker than any other medicine," writes C. W. Williams, Sterling Run, Pa. It cures croup, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles and prevents consumption. Pleasant and harmless. King Bros.

Big Fire Raging in New York.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Newburg, N. Y., May 17.—Peck and Vandeusen's furniture establishment, the most extensive in the city, is burning. The flames are spreading to adjoining buildings, as they are old, and it is feared the loss will be extensive.

Earthquake in Mexico.

By telegraph to the Observer.

City of Mexico, May 17.—An earthquake occurred here yesterday. There were three distinct shocks, but no serious damage was done except cracked walls. People rushed into the streets, the crowds falling to their knees and crossing themselves. A number of old buildings fell. Quiet was restored after a short interval and business was resumed.

The Crop Outlook.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Cincinatit, May 17.—"Price Current" says that the week has been favorable to the winter wheat crops generally. There is a moderate drawback in the northwest from insufficient moisture. There is a start for corn and a promising position tor oa's.

A Tragedy in a New York Store.

By telegraph to the Observer.

New Bork, May 17.—This morning Mary Brannigan, age 24, while at work in Reinhardt's store, was shot twice and killed by Edward Hall, age 25. The shooting caused the greatest excitement in the crowded store. Miss Brannigan had no knowledge that Hall intended to kill her until he drew a pistol from his pocket and then it was too late to save her although a desperate effort was made to disarm him. As Hall drew his pistol the girl pleaded for mercy, but unavailingly. Hall was arrested.

The Royal Patrick Christened.

By cable to the Observer.

London, May 17th.—The son of the Duke and Duchess of York was christened Patrick in the private chapel at Windsor Castle, today, in the presence of the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family.

Awful Tragedy on Board a Ship.

By cable to the Observer.

London, May 17.—A despatch from Stockholm brings the news of an awful tragedy on board the Swedish steamer Prince Charles. A madman took possession of the steamer, shot five passengers dead, killed the captain and wounded six of the crew who tried to overcome him. The passengers and crew finally left the deck to the maniac who lowered a boat and rowed away. The steamer put in at Stockholm and its decks looked like shambles.

India's Sad Plight.

By cable to the Observer

Bombay, May 18.—Dispatches from Harda say that the cholera is sweeping through the central provinces and is proving far more destructive than the famine. In Cujerat thousands have died of the plague.

Russia Causes A Stir In Europe.

By cable to the Observer.

London, May 18.—Today's news of Russia's acquisition of Masampho in flat defiance of her formal pledge in 1886, that she would not occupy Corean territory under any circumstances whatever, creates no small stir in political circles. One in close touch with ministerial opinion describes the situation as the gravest which the far East has presented in recent years.

Assume Astounding Proportions.

By cable to the Observer.

Havana, May 18.—Auditor Reeves, of the Island of Cuba, confessed last night, and gave up forty five hundred dollars given him by Neely the day the latter left Havana to perform certain services. The disclosures made make the frauds assume astounding proportions.

New Postmasters.

The following new postmasters, in the district near Fayetteville, were appointed Thursday: R. J. Baker, Falcon, Cumberland county; M. M. Watson, Broadway, Moore county; J. W. Shields, Sr. Ollie, Moore county.

News of Interest.

Nearly 200 commissioners representing nearly every Presbytery in the Southern General Assembly of the Presbyterian church were present when the retiring moderator, Rev. J. F. Cannon, of St. Louis, opened the thirty-ninth annual session of the General Assembly Thursday. Judge J. W. Martin, of Little Rock, Ark., was elected moderator by the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly to preside during the ensuing year. No business was transacted at the afternoon session, the time being devoted by the secretaries to making an arrangement of their work and by the newly elected moderator to the appointment of committees.

The Kentucky Republican Convention met in Louisville Thursday. "Republican" Governor Taylor referred to the condition of affairs in the State and urged that "the fight for liberty be continued unceasingly until Kentucky should be wrested from the state of disorder and disregard of the people's rights into which the democratic party had precipitated it."

Ex-Governor Bradley followed with a speech in which he denounced in unmeasured terms the assassin who shot down Senator Goebel, and said he hoped the guilty would be punished, but not the innocent.

While the ex-Governor was speaking Governor Taylor sat behind him with his little daughter on his knee and as Bradley referred pathetically to the criticisms made of Taylor, the latter buried his face in his hands and wept bitterly.

About eighteen drunken negroes, railroad hands and timber cutters, went to the little village of Four Oaks, in Johnston county last week, threatening to kill every white man. The crowd commenced to curse and raise a disturbance. The town policeman attempted to arrest a negro for disorderly conduct, whereupon the negroes mobbed the policeman, named Sanderlin, and beat him almost insensible.

Much mischief would have been done by the negroes, all drunk, but for the action of the white merchants and railroad employes of the town. Several negroes were wounded, but not fatally, and several white men injured.

The negroes sent word that they intend to visit the town again and kill the policeman.

The whites say they will be ready when they come again.

RHEUMATISM

Distorts Muscles, Shatters Nerves, Stiffens Joints.

Is due to an acid poison which gains access to the blood through failure of the proper organs to carry off and keep the system clear of all morbid, effete matter. This poison through the general circulation is deposited in the joints, muscles and nerves, causing the most intense pain.

Rheumatism may attack with such suddenness and severity as to make within a few days a healthy, active person helpless and bed-ridden, with distorted limbs and shattered nerves; or it may be slow in developing, with slight wandering pains, just severe enough to make one feel uncomfortable; the tendency in such cases is to grow worse, and finally become chronic.

Like other blood diseases, Rheumatism is often inherited, and exposure to damp or cold, want of proper food, insufficient clothing, or anything calculated to impair the health, will frequently cause it to develop in early life, but more often not until middle age or later. In whatever form, whether acute or chronic, acquired or

Rheumatism is Strictly a Blood Disease,

and no liniment or other external treatment can reach the trouble. Neither do the preparations of potash and mercury, and the various mineral salts, which the doctors always prescribe, cure Rheumatism, but ruin the digestion and break down the constitution.

A remedy which builds up the general health and at the same time rids the system of the poison is the only safe and certain cure for Rheumatism. S. S. S., made of roots, herbs and barks of wonderful solvent, purifying properties, attacks the disease in the right way, and in the right place—the blood—and quickly neutralizes the acid and dissolves all poisonous deposits, stimulates and reinforces the overworked, worn-out organs, and clears the system of all unhealthy accumulations. S. S. S. cures permanently and thoroughly, and keeps the blood in a pure, healthy state.

Mr. J. O. Malley, 123 W. 15th Street, Indianapolis, Ind., for eighteen months was so terribly afflicted with Rheumatism he was unable to feed or dress himself. Doctors said his case was hopeless. He had tried fifty-two prescriptions that friends had given him, without the slightest relief. A few bottles of S. S. S. cured him permanently, and he has never had a rheumatic pain since. This was five years ago.

● We will send free our special book on Rheumatism, which should be in the hands of every sufferer from this torturing disease. Our physicians have made blood and skin diseases a life study, and will give you any information or advice wanted, so write them fully and freely about your case. We make no charge whatever for this service. Address, SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

CHEAPEST MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

Thomas Judson Beveley

Author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

• • • I am reading THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW weekly with the greatest pleasure. As a working person with less time to give to literature than the large literary output of the day requires, it assumes the proportions of a boon. The London Saturday Review and THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW really form my chief journalistic sustenance. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Edwin Markham

Author of "The Man with the Hoe."

• • • I often say to my literary friends that if I could subscribe for only two literary weeklies THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW would be one of them. It should be a delight and a profit to ever book lover, be he an author, a publisher, or a buyer. EDWIN MARKHAM.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Edward Bok

Editor of The Ladies' Home Journal.

• • • Nothing so full and so satisfactory in the way of a literary paper has ever been so successfully carried out in this country as THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is now indisputably the paper which a person interested in books or literary matters must have if he would keep advised. EDWARD BOK

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Helen Miller Gould

From Miss Helen Gould.

• • • While I am glad to write a line or two in appreciation of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, I feel that the periodical hardly needs such commendation as its work speaks for itself. HELEN MILLER GOULD

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

J. M. W. Hunt

Princeton's Professor of English.

• • • It gives me pleasure to state that your NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is filling a long-felt need in modern American literary criticism. T. H. W. HUNT.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Samuel Hutton

Author of "Literary Landmarks."

• • • I am so dependent upon THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that I have it sent to me wherever I may be, on either side of the Atlantic. It seems to tell me everything I want to know about current books and their makers, and when and in the way I want to know it. LAURENCE HUTTON.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Noah Brooks

Prominent Author and Editor.

• • • Here in Bermuda, where I am passing the Winter, I miss many things to which I have been accustomed "in the States," but I do not miss THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Why not? Because I have provided myself with that weekly publication, without which, as a writer and a lover of books, I should indeed be a castaway on a distant isle of the sea. NOAH BROOKS.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Hiram Corson

Professor of English at Cornell.

• • • THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has become quite indispensable to me in my professorship. Its criticisms are soundly based and altogether what one desires to give to literature than the large literary output of the day requires. It assumes the proportions of a boon. The London Saturday Review and THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW really form my chief journalistic sustenance. HIRAM CORSON.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

James Lane Allen

Author of "The Choir Invisible."

• • • THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has created for itself a peculiar and controlling place. The serious reader ignores it or overlooks it to his own loss. Admirably planned and ably edited it is at once a guide and an inspiration. JAMES LANE ALLEN.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Frederick Saunders

Forty Years Librarian, Astor Library

• • • THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW seems to have won a conspicuous place. This fact cannot be too widely made known to all who would keep abreast with current affairs. We greet it, indeed, with somewhat the eager expectancy of an Argosy of goodly spoils. FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

John Burroughs

Author of "Wake Robin."

• • • I look upon THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW as the most important enterprise undertaken by a daily newspaper in many years. It gives literature and art their due prominence, and recognizes them as great factors in a people's life. JOHN BURROUGHS.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Hamilton W. Mabie

Author of "My Study Fire."

• • • I think you have achieved a distinct success on high lines. I am constantly hearing about THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW from the best sources. HAMILTON W. MABIE.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Louise Chandler Moulton

An Eminent Woman Poet.

• • • THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is a weekly pleasure, for it keeps me so fully advised of all that is going on in the world of letters. I admire your fairness and your hospitality. LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Charles Major

Author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

• • • Permit me to say that, in my opinion, THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is doing more for literature and art than any publication of which I know. Further, I believe that your usefulness is just beginning. Especially is this true in the West, where people interested in such matters are only just beginning to find you out. CHARLES MAJOR.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy

Thomas Dunderdale Sharp

Editor of Harper's Weekly.

• • • I consider THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW worthy of the highest commendation. It is the first thing I look for in my copy of the Saturday TIMES, and it very rarely happens that I do not read it through from beginning to end. It is not only interesting to me as a writer of books and as an editor of a weekly publication, but I have found it of extreme value in the pursuit of my duties as a Trustee of the Yonkers Public Library. JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Frank R. Stockton

Author of "The Lady or the Tiger?"

• • • THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is to me very much like a literary club, where I hear news about books and the people who write them. If a man has no literary friends or associates, let him read THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW; if he has many such, let him read it all the same, so that he may be able to talk with profit to himself and them. FRANK R. STOCKTON.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Geo. Haven Putnam

An Author and a Publisher.

• • • As far as I am in a position to judge, the information that has been presented to the reading public from week to week in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW concerning the literature of the day has been more comprehensive, better proportioned, and more trustworthy than has ever before been attempted by any newspaper on either side of the Atlantic. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Charles F. Richardson

Professor of English at Dartmouth.

• • • I am a frequent reader of that varied and interesting miscellany, THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, and am very likely, as in the case of its last issue, to cut and mark half a dozen things in it for use in my classroom or elsewhere. CHARLES F. RICHARDSON.

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Moses Coit Tyler

Professor American History, Cornell.

• • • I have come to depend on THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for my weekly supply of information as to the world's doings in the sphere of books in our own tongue, its reports on that matter having, as I think I find, the primary virtues of fullness, accuracy, and fairness. MOSES COIT TYLER.

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Henry van Dyke

Author of "Little Rivers."

• • • THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is conducted long the lines of a genuine criticism. It distinguishes clearly between a review and an advertisement. It has already achieved success; I hope it will win an ever-widening prosperity. HENRY VAN DYKE.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy.

Winston Churchill

Author of "Richard Carvel."

• • • A reliable literary mentor is an absolute necessity, and therefore I look forward weekly with eagerness to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Its success must be gratifying to all lovers of literature. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

The New York Times Saturday Review, $1 per annum. Send your name for free sample copy

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Executor's Notice.

The undersigned, having this day qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Emaline Mintz, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of the said Emaline Mintz to present them to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of April, 1901, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

THOS M. HUNTER,
Executor.

Robinson & Shaw, Attorneys.

Commissioners' Land Sale.

MANLY PLACE.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County in a Special Proceeding entitled Eva Manly Bell *et als vs* John Manly *et als*, the undersigned commissioners, appointed for that purpose, will offer for sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Market House, Fayetteville, N. C,

On Saturday, June 23rd, 1900,

at 12 m., the following lands, to-wit:

The farm in 71st Township about 5½ miles west of Fayetteville known as the "John Manly place" containing about 81½ acres, more or less, and particularly described in a deed from Mary Register to Kittie Manly, recorded in Book Y, No. 3, page 207.

Sale will be subject to the confirmation of the Court.

GEO. M ROSE,
H. L. COOK,
Commissioners.

May 19, 1900.

Notice!

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of the power of sale in a certain morigage deed, executed by Neill Monds and wife, Martha Monds, to T. F. Sanders on the 27th day of December, 1890, and duly registered in Book S, No. 4, on page 27 of the records of Cumberland county, I shall sell, at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., on

Saturday, 26th Day of May, 1900,

the lands therein described, to-wit:

1st tract of 7 acres as is shown by deed from A. J. Taylor and wife to N. H. Monds of January 15, 1885, recorded in Book F, No. 4, page 324, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake and pine tree near the fence; thence *S* 37 *E* 16 poles to a hickory; thence *S* 70 *W* 18 poles to the branch; thence the corner of the branch 16 poles to a gum and pointers in the branch; thence *N* 27 *E* to a post oak; thence *E* 25 poles to the beginning.

3rd tract of 6½ acres as is shown by a deed from James M. Wade to Neill Monds of December 17, 1886, recorded in Book P, No. 4, on page 325, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the run of a branch; then up said branch 25 poles to a stake in said branch; then *S* with fence 44 poles to a stake near a spring; then *E* 29 poles to a red oak; then *N* 33 poles to the beginning.

4th tract of 1 acre as is shown by a deed from Nancy Taylor and others to Neill Monds of December 13, 1887, recorded in Book F, No 4, on page 326, bounded as follows: Beginning at a post oak at the lot, Neill Monds' corner, then with said Monds' fence *N* 12½ poles to a red oak; then *W* 12½ poles to a stake; then *S* 12½ poles to a stake in Neill Monds' line; then with his fence line to the beginning. See records of Cumberland county for above references.

This April 21st, 1900.

T. F. SANDERS, Mortgagee.
Cooper & Oates, Atty's.

Notice of Sale.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed, executed to me on the 23rd day of February, 1897, by K. E. Barefoot, and duly registered in the Register's office of Cumberland county, in Book A, No. 5, page 6, I shall sell, at auction for cash, at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on the

26th day of March, 1900,

the following real property, to-wit;

A certain piece or tract of land lying and being in Cumberland County, State of North Carolina, in Black River Township, and described and defined as follows:

Beginning at a cypress in the main run of Mingo and runs *N* 63½ *W* 25 poles and 15 links to a hickory on the side of the path; thence *N* 72 *W* 25 poles to a stake in the path; thence *N* 25 *W* 138 links to a stake on the west side of Reedy Branch; thence *S* 45 *W* 26 poles to a small black gum in the edge of a small branch; thence South 57 chains and 70 links to a cypress knee in the main run of Mingo; thence up the main run as it meanders to the beginning, containing 100 acres and fully described in said mortgage

This 16th day of February, 1900.

L. E PARKER, Mortgagee.
James D. Parker, Att'y.

The above sale is postponed to

Monday, June 11th, 1900,

at 12 o'clock M., by mutual consent. All rights reserved.

JAS. D. PARKER, Att'y for Mortgagee.
ROBINSON & SHAW, Att'ys for Mort'g.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In Superior Court,
Cumberland County. } before the Clerk.

Thomas R Fitzsell *vs* Mrs. Annie L. Fitzsell, B. Louisa R. Fitzsell, Estella M Fitzsell, Wm L. Fitzsell, Edwin C. Fitzsell Vernon R. L. Fitzsell, --Order of Publication.

It appearing from affidavits on file in this action that Mrs Annie L. Fitzsell, B. Louisa R. Fitzsell, Estella M. Fitzsell, Wm. L. Fitzsell, Edwin C. Fitzsell and Vernon R. L. Fitzsell, the defendants, cannot be found in the State, being residents of Baltimore county, Md., and it further appearing that the defendants are proper parties in a special proceeding for the sale of land for partition among the parties,

It is therefore ordered that notice of this action be published once a week for six weeks in the Fayetteville OBSERVER, a newspaper published in Cumberland county, setting forth the title of the action, the purpose of the same, and requiring the defendants to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court, at his office in the Town of Fayetteville,

On the 3rd day of July,

1900, and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff, or the relief therein demanded will be granted.

A. A. McKETHAN,
Clerk Superior Court.

This 16th day of May, 1900.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and worm fluxe. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

Land Sale by Commissioner.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland county made in a Special Proceeding entitled N. G. Biggs *et al.* against James A. Adams *et al*, the undersigned will expose to sale to the highest bidder for cash at the Market House in the city of Fayetteville, on

Saturday, 16th day of June, 1900,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described lands, being the home place of the late Philip Biggs, to-wit:

As described by metes and bounds in a deed from Charles Jones and wife to Philip Biggs, recorded in Book Y, No. 3, page 133, containing 80 acres more or less.

Second tract: As described by metes and bounds in a deed from John Q. Adams and wife to Philip Biggs, recorded in Book M, No. 4, page 647, &c., containing 25 acres, more or less.

This land is at Hope Mills No. 2, and sale is made for the purpose of partition of proceeds among the heirs and is subject to the confirmation of the court.

H. L COOK,
Commissioner

May 14, 1900.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Superior Court
Cumberland County. } before the Clerk.

D. T. Oates administrator of Chas. Maxwell, deceased, *versus* Theodore Blocker, Edward Blocker, William Blocker, Alex Blocker, Charles Moore, Fred. Moore, Haywood Moore, Ella Moore, Mary Moore, Lula Moore, Mary Gill, Mary McNeill and her husband, —— McNeill Ella Washington and her husband, —— Washington, and John Gill the same being the heirs at-law of Charles Maxwell deceased --Service by Publication.

The defendants above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, by D. T. Oates, administrator, against the heirs-at law of his intestate, Charles Maxwell, in which it is sought to obtain an order to sell land to make assets; and the said defendants, above named, will take further notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County on the 19th day of May, 1900, at the Court House in the aforesaid State and County, in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock noon, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, which is on file with the Clerk, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated this April 3rd, 1900.

A. A. McKETHAN,
Clerk Superior Court.

Samuel H. MacRae, Attorney.

Valuable Farm Lands For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, rendered April 25th, 19 0, in the special proceedings, entitled D. G. McLellan, Executor of Jerry Dawson, deceased, *versus* R. C. Dawson, Minnie Elliott and Mary Ann Elliot, the undersigned will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash at the Market House in the City of Fayetteville, N. C., the following lands, situated in Black River township in said county, to-wit:

All the lands owned by the late Jerry Dawson at the time of his death, and as described in his last will and testament, Book W, Will F, page 15 as follows, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying on both sides of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, containing about 130 acres.

Time of sale, Saturday, May 26th, 1900 at 12 noon.

N A SINCLAIR,
H L COOK,
Commissioners.

The Very Finest.

The Ne Plus Ultra.

The Creme de la Creme.

That's HARPER

whisky in three languages.

CITY LUMBER YARD.

EUGENE T. WATSON,

Dealer in Rough and Finished

LUMBER,

Flooring, Ceiling, Weatherboards,

Door and Window-Casings, and all kinds or Mouldings, also Shingles, Laths, Lime and Half

ONLY $5.00

SEND US $5.00 as a guarantee of good faith and we will send you any $10 piece of cash by Express, C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine at your freight depot and if you find it the equal of any $20 fire proof combination lock fireand steel safe made and show one-third the price offered by others for the same size and grade, pay your freight agent our special factory price and freight charges, take the safe and express receipt, and we will give one lettered Regent Clock, which can be adjusted to any violin without changing the instrument, and will prove a valuable guide to beginners; and we will also allow the instrument to be returned after 5 days' trial if not found entirely satisfactory in every respect. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in full. Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill

(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

sent with order; otherwise return it at our expense and we will return your $5.00. 100-lb. combination safes for the home, $5.95; 200-lb. safes and stores, $11.85; 500 lbs., $17.85; 700 lbs., $21.95; 1000 lbs., $28.50; 1250 lbs., $32.50; very large double outside and double inside door safes for large business, factory, jewelry or bank, 10 inches high, $400 lbs., $62.75; 60 inches high, 3000 lbs., $82.75. Express charges 25 cents per 100 lbs. for any distance under 1000 miles, 40 cents. WRITE FOR FREE SAFE CATALOGUE and special offer to C. O. D. buyers.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. Chicago

$2.75 BOX RAIN COAT.

A REGULAR $5.00 WATERPROOF MACKINTOSH FOR $2.75.

Send no Money, and send to us your Height and Weight, and number of inches around body at Breast taken over vest under coat close up under arms, and we will send you this coat by express C. O. D., subject to examination, and try it on at your nearest express office and if found exactly as represented and the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of and equal to any coat you can buy for $5.00, pay the express agent our special offer price, $2.75, and express charges.

THIS MACKINTOSH is the latest 1899 style, made from heavy waterproof, tan, brown or navy blue Oxford cassimere, double breasted, Sager velvet collar, fancy plaid lining, warranted sewed, strapped and cemented seams, suitable for both rain or overcoat, as the unanimous greatest value ever offered by us or any other house. For Free Cloth Samples of Men's Mackintoshes up to $5.00, and Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats as from $5.00 to $10.00, write for free book No. 968. Address

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(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

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